THE HERALD.

Board of Works

VOL. I., NO. 35. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York.
Registrar University of New Brunswick.
Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after **Monday, June 10th, 1889,** the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton 7.00
Accommodation for Point du Chene 11.10
Fast Express for Halifax 14.30
Express for Sussex 16.35
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal 16.35

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 o'clock and St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.35 and take sleeping car at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex 8.30
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec 10.50
Fast Express from Halifax 14.50
Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton 20.10
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave 23.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

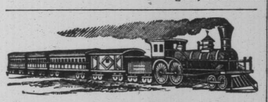
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1889.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS,
Agent, Fredericton



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3:20; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m.; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and with the Union S. S. Co. for St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

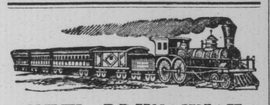
All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station. Freight to and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.



NEW BRUNSWICK Railway - Company.

ALL RAIL LINE { TO BOSTON, &c. / THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect June 30th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.
3.05 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 8.45 a. m.; 4.45, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 11 55, a. m.; 6 25, p. m. McAdam Junction, 10 40, a. m.; 2.15, p. m. Vanceboro, 10.20, a. m., St. Stephen, 7.40, 11.25 a. m. St. Andrews, 7.00, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 1.15, 7 15, p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

7.00 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

4.45 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent
F. W. CRAM, Gen'l Manager.

The New Drill Book.

INFANTRY DRILL, 1889.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

For Sale by

MCMURRAY & CO.

Bookseller And Stationer.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchi' Colds, Tonsillitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. ☞ Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It [illegible] and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

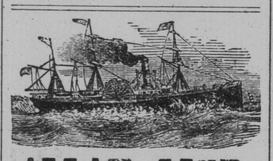
1.1-10-83

I CURE FITS!

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1890. Summer Arrangements. 1890.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the

MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL

Calling at Rimouski and Moville to land mails and passengers), are intended to be despatched from Liverpool on THURSDAYS and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, as follows:

From Liverpool.		From Quebec.
1 May	PARISIAN	22nd May
15th do	CIRCASSIAN	5th June
22nd do	SARDINIAN	12th do
29th do	POLYNESIAN	19th do
5th June	PARISIAN	26th do
19th do	CIRCASSIAN	10th July
26th do	SARDINIAN	17th do
3rd July	POLYNESIAN	24th do
10th do	PARISIAN	31st do
24th do	CIRCASSIAN	14th Aug
31st do	SARDINIAN	21st do
7th Aug	POLYNESIAN	28th do
14th do	PARISIAN	4th Sept

Halifax, St. John's, N. F., Queenstown and Liverpool Service.

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
27th May	CASPIAN	23rd June
10th June	CORFAN	7th July
24th do	NOVA SCOTIAN	21st do

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $45 to $80
RETURN ..... $95 to $150

Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.

Clergymen and their families are allowed reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.

INTERMEDIATE $30
STEERAGE ..... $ 0

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

Scandinavian ..... 8th July
Manitoban ..... 6th Aug

No cattle of any description carried on Allan Mail Steamers.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.
No. 5.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Four Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, Aug. 12th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.30 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

In addition to above, a Steamer will leave every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard, for Boston direct; also, a Steamer leaves Boston same evening for St. John direct, until Sept. 14th.

Connections at Eastport with steamer ROSE STANDISH, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

Boot, Shoe,

—AND—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people. Their goods are bought and sold for CASH, and this is the real secret of their success.

They wish to call the attention of Christmas buyers to the fact that Presents bought at their Store are not only ornamental, but also useful to those who receive them. Respectfully,

LUCY & CO.

Their stock is now complete and they are receiving NEW GOODS every week.

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter,

AND

TINSMITH,

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street,

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

where he is prepared to fill all orders in above lines, including

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

BELL HANGING,

Speaking Tubes, &c.

C. C. GILL,

PAINTER,

House and Sign Decorator.

Tinting in OIL or WATER COLOR.
PAPERING and GRAINING.
EXPRESSES and WAGONS Painted at Short Notice.

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

FAMINE IN EASTERN SOUDAN.

Thousands in a Starving Condition—Many Deaths Reported.

Francis William Fox writes to the London Times as follows:

SIR,—It may, perhaps, interest some of your readers to know that the committee of the Church Missionary Society despatched a few weeks since to Suakin one of their valued representatives, Dr. Harper, with the object of ascertaining how far it may be practicable or possible to establish a medical mission in the Eastern Soudan by opening, as a tentative measure, a small dispensary or medical mission at Suakin.

Since his arrival at Suakin, Dr. Harper has taken an active and helpful part in the distribution of relief to the starving Soudanese who have collected outside the walls of that town, and I received an interesting letter from him, dated Suakin, June 28, in which he writes as follows:

"The Government relieve by work 600, who receive small wages, about 1½d (per diem), and 1000 of the weaker ones receive a small quantity of 'durra' every evening, and besides there are from 100 to 150 in the Government Relief Hospital.

As yet I have had no funds sent to me directly for distribution of food, but had a little money in hand from private sources which, together with fees I have received from Greeks here, has been laid out in 'durra.'

More than 1500 people came for food when we brought two sacks of durra outside the gates. We arranged these people in a long row against the wall, but unfortunately we could not get a straight piece of wall sufficient for the length required, as they reached from near the gate in the 'Handoub' direction to the 'Sharther' Gate.

We were compelled to give a very small supply to each. We had two policemen to help us, and a small army of boys to keep the people sitting in their places until all had received their share. I had counted almost up to 1500 when I had to stop and help to keep order, as those who had first received their food left their places as soon as we got well round the corner.

As the government relief is given in the evening, and we always give anything we have to give every second or third morning, there has been no clashing.

While we were busy with 1500, 600 more were working for the government, and over 100 were lying in the relief hospital, besides a number carrying water into the town. We may therefore calculate there are more than 2,200, all of whom are more or less in a starving condition.

The misery is not altogether confined to those outside the town walls, as there is a great deal of misery in the native part of the town, which is on the mainland.

The encampment outside extends out a long distance in the direction of the wells and gardens. There must be about 3,000 people there.

I passed through it while the government distribution was going on, and still we noticed many cases of misery and sickness where the people apparently had not been able to go for the government relief.

There is a great deal of small-pox about. The relief given, principally by the government and a small sum from England, has, no doubt, done much good in decreasing the mortality, which at one time was great, from pure, simple starvation; not having means enough at their disposal, they were only able to keep people alive, but in a starving condition.

Just as we were coming in I was pointed out something under a tree, and we found a poor woman with nothing round her but a piece of an old sack, lying in a state of utter exhaustion from hunger. With difficulty we helped her to walk to a place where she would be near others supplied her with some food, and calico to put round her. She said her husband and children were dead. I think she had some friends, as my servant could not find her when he went to find her out.

There a very large proportion of children among the distressed; out of 615 people 287 were children, apparently under eight years of age. A certain number of these children will probably be left here when the stronger ones go back to their country as soon as the first news arrives of rain. Perhaps here then will be the best opening for commencing mission work.

From what I have been told of the condition of things two or three months ago, things are now somewhat better, but it will take some time before there is a possibility of things improving much.

Relief, to be of use, is required now, so whatever can be done must be done at once, or it will be too late.

Of the condition of things in the interview, I know almost nothing, excepting very bad cases come in every day, too far gone to recover on the kind of food distributed; and these are the cases that are dying here now."

WERE ABOUT TO BURY HER.

A few days ago Coroner Lindsey of Brooklyn was called upon to look into the sudden death of Martha Davis of No. 10 Montauk street, in that city. When he arrived at the house where the dead body was reported to be he was told that Mrs. Davis was alive and that they had no present use for him. Martha Davis had been ailing for some time, and Thursday morning she became very weak. About 10 o'clock she collapsed, and, apparently, was dead. Her body became stiff and cold and her face turned black.

Her family supposed she was dead, and went to the family physician for a burial permit. This was refused, and the coroner was notified. When he arrived at the house he found that the supposed dead woman was alive. The family were preparing her for the grave when her lips began to move. Every one in the room became frightened. Her sister poured a teaspoonful of brandy down her throat, and she began to move, and soon afterward opened her eyes.

Dr. Manners came in soon afterward and gave her some medicine, and told her people that she might fully recover.

Mrs. Davis is still very weak, and the doctor has forbidden any one to talk to her or see her. The arrangements for her funeral had been completed.

WASPS AND BEES.

A writer in the Scots Observer says that he has sprinkled individual wasps and bees with rose-colored powder, and has found that thus handicapped they could with ease keep up with the fastest trains when speeding down "Sap Summit," the steepest gradient in the country. Nor were these carried along in the rush of air caused by the train. They would come in and out of the window, sometimes disappearing for a minute or more, but frequently returning again and again. At distances of from five to ten miles they dropped behind, when others took their place.

FEMININE FANCIES.

Brush and brush your hair if you want to get that lovely gloss that society girls are so eager for. Give your hair 200 strokes every night before jumping into bed.

Don't be afraid of brushing it too much, writes a Boston Globe contributor. The more you brush the more gloss you get. If your eyebrows are thin brush those too with a tiny brush, and if they don't curve to suit you get a tiny comb and train them in whichever direction you wish them to go. Brushing them keeps them in good shape, and it is much easier to brush than to trim them. Besides, if you do not understand how to tirm them properly you are apt to look funny until they grow out again.

If you wish to keep away wrinkles sleep on your back. I know you will have bad dreams if you do so, but I had rather put up with the dreams than the wrinkles.

Hadn't you?

Sleeping on your side causes wrinkles under the eye.

Be sure to both wash and wipe your face toward your nose, for the nose never wrinkles. By wiping toward it you will prevent those little wrinkles near the ear which are so plainly seen.

When you smile, do it with the eyes and mouth, and not with the face.

Laughing makes wrinkles, but keep on laughing, only don't do it with the face.

I have just taken four moles from my face and it is very badly done. You can do it yourself, only be careful, for it burns.

Get five cents worth of muriatic acid and, three times a day, touch the mole with a toothpick dipped in the acid. It will come off in about a week, leaving a red spot on the face. Leave that spot alone and it will heal by itself.

They say "moles are a sign of beauty," but I prefer the beauty without the moles.

THE WIFE OF STANLEY.

Several years of Miss Dorothy Tennant's early life were spent in Paris, when she studied her art under Bonnat Duran. She and all her family speak French with absolutely the same ease as English, and their house is consequently one of the few in this country where "the distinguished foreigner" knows that he may enjoy a holiday from broken English. Not only the medley of tongues, but the lively conversation—of which Miss Tennant is the centre—the brisk va-et-vient of the guests, the prevailing air of geniality, and above all, the unfailing courtesy of the hostess, Mrs. Tennant, combine to lay even the stolid Briton under their spell, and to make him forget for the nonce that he lives in the land of le spleen.

Although Miss Tennant claims Hamilton Aide as her cousin, she is of old English descent on both sides of the family. She may, however, consider the land of her future husband's birth place partly her own, for, since time of her grandfather, the properties of Rydding and Cadoxton, in Glamorganshire have belonged to her family. Some part of every year she passes at Cadoxton lodge, and it is there that much of her finest work has been done.

But Miss Tennant has been the subject of pictures as well as their creator. Many people possess, unknown to themselves, a likeness of her in Millais' famous picture, called "Yes or No," which represents a girl who stands meditating the answer she will make to a love letter. In later days a fine portrait has been taken of her by Watts, which was on view when an exhibition was held of the works of that artist. Both this picture and Millias' vigorous painting of Mrs. Myers (then Miss Eveleen Tennant) now adorn the walls of Richmond terrace.

HORRIBLE STATE OF A PRISON.

A special correspondent of The Daily News has succeeded in obtaining admission to the Turkish prison at Uskub, Macedonia, a town of European Turkey. He found that the building contained 149 cells, which were occupied 1,811 prisoners, or over twelve to a cell. As a rule the unfortunate victims are sent there to be confined from one to ten years each, but so great are their sufferings arising from the barbarity of their keepers and total disregard by the latter of all sanitary laws, that one rarely outlives five years. In one cell, two and a half yards square, the correspondent discovered nearly a score of poor wretches panting for air and starving for food, having in the way of the latter nothing but bread and water. The greater number were stark naked and chained by the ankle and wrist. As if the jailers were unable to inflict tortures enough on their victims in the dens already described, the correspondent found a series of underground cells, said to be reserved for the worst prisoners, where reeking in total darkness were those whom Turkish tyranny had singled out for especial barbarity. In order to force confessions, which confessions would have proved useful to those in power, the aid of the ant is called in. These insects are kept in small boxes for the purpose, and 50 of them are placed at one time on the naked body of the prisoner whom it is desired to torture. It is also customary to chain men all day in the scorching sun in such a way that they are unable to mave.

A HORRIBLE CRIME IN GERMANY.

A letter from Schwarzenbrunn, in Thuringia, says John Emmers, of San Antonio, Texas, returned to the village to see his old father, and was told by his brother that he had gone to a neighbor's house. Notwithstanding this statement, suspicions were aroused among the neighbors, who are Americans, that the man had been foully dealt with, and a search was instituted. The house dog was unchained to assist in this work, although the brother objected. The dog at once ran to a manure heap on the farm. The searchers followed, and upon digging into the pile found the body of the old man. His skull was crushed, and there was other evidence of murder on the body. John's brother then confessed that he murdered his father with a hatchet in the presence of his intended bride. He explained that the cause of the crime was that his father had eaten all the meat cooked for dinner. The murderer and his bride buried the body where it was found. After the crime the dog was kept chained by the guilty brother. The murderer and his accomplice were arrested.

SIZE OF A SPIDER'S THREAD.

I have often compared the size of the thread spun by full grown spiders with the hair of my head, says a well known naturalist. For this purpose I placed the thickest part of the hair before the microscope, and, from the most accurate judge- I could form, more than a hundred of such threads placed side by side could not equal the diameter of one such hair.

What this hot weather needs is a fire escape.

"LET US ALL DIE."

The Awful Resolve of a Whole Family.

Despatches from Paris give harrowing detailed accounts of the awful suicide that has excited probably more attention than any similar incident within the memory of the present generation.

A family by the name of Hayeur, supposed to have resided until within the past 18 months in New Orleans, whence they came to Paris, commited suicide under the most distressing circumstances.

The wife and mother, the sole survivor of, the family, now lies at the Benot hospital. Her story, as told to a correspondent who visited her, gives thrilling details of the unhappy affair.

"My husband," she said, "was a designer of dress patterns and figures used in the manufacture of textiles, and a relative of the well-known merchant, Hayeur, in this city. Eighteen years ago my husband emigrated to Mexico and it was there I met and, after an acquaintance of two years, married him.

"Not long afterwards he had an opportunity to secure employment in New Orleans, whither we went.

For a time we did very well and lived comfortably. while there we had five children. Bertha, now aged 15, and Helene, aged 13, have always been remarkable for unusual beauty. The three boys, born during our stay there, were nice-looking, too. One more was born after we came to Paris. This was only one year old.

"My husband lost his position in New Orleans, and being unable to obtain another we concluded to come here. Ill luck seemed to follow us. My husband's sight became impaired; he could not work at his trade. We exhausted what little money we had laid aside in America, and were forced to rely upon the credit we had established with two or three shop-keepers.

"Our rent fell in arrears. The landlord extended our time for payment on several occasions after hearing our story. Finally, his patience being exhausted, I suppose, by repeated promises, which were always broken, he instructed the concierge to let us remain only until July 15, and then if the rent were not forthcoming, to set us and our goods on the sidewalk.

"When the 14th came around our credit it had been exhausted with those from whom we had procured our very scant daily food.

"No employment for either my husband, my children or myself could be had. We knew that the very next day we should be without a roof to shelter us.

"We considered what was best to be done. We dreaded the future of our beautiful daughters—penniless and exposed to the insults of the world. All the morning and late into the afternoon we discussed matters.

"Finally my husband proposed that we all should commit suicide. To this our four eldest children readily agreed. They said, "Let us all die." I was too weak from suffering and lack of food to enter any protest, even though I had been so disposed, and I, too, agreed.

"Then Bertha said she would go to the charbonnier around the corner and coax him to give her a measure of coke charcoal. While she was gone her father could stop up the chimney and all the crevices about the room, and then we could die by the fumes of the charcoal.

"My husband did as Bertha said, while she went for the fuel. She obtained it, and we carefully closed the door, stuffed papers and cloth under and around it, piled the charcoal on the stone and ignited it and waited for death.

"The children all got near it. Baby lay against the wall, not far away. I sat on the chair. My husband was at my feet, with his arms about my waist.

"What happened after that I do not know, for I became unconscious, and when I awoke I was in this bed."

What next happened is told by the officers. When they entered late at night they found four children seated with their backs against the wall, their faces convulsed, their hands touching those of the others.

The man had fallen at full length upon the floor. The baby was near him. The woman had reeled from her chair and was in a heap, almost touching the stove.

The officers spread chloride of lime over the premises at once. A particle of it dropping on the upturned eyes of the woman caused a muscular action of the lid that caught the attention of the police surgeon, and he had her at once carried to the hospital, where she revived.

All the others were dead.

As she lies in the hospital, Mrs. Hayeur is frequently out of her mind. Her eyes seem to express some awful fear and the constant presence of a terrifying vision.

She gives evidence of having been a great beauty at one time, although now she is thin and emaciated.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is one of the most horrible results of the spectre of poverty ever recorded.

MEASURING A TRAIN'S SPEED BY MUSICAL TONE.

An ingenious contrivance for indicating the speed of railway trains is a French invention. The apparatus consists of simply putting in play a cord giving a normal musical note. Connected with this is an arm carrying a stylus which marks its vibrations upon a piece of paper covering a cylinder which turns by its own weight.

All this mechanism is in a small box, which can easily be placed among the ballast between the sleepers, and which begins to register the moment a train reaches it and begins to pass over it. Additional features consist of tubes secured to three wooden pedals placed along the outside of one of the rails. When the wheel passes the pedal a little cork button placed in a hole in the pedal is forced down, and the air which is compressed raises a valve and sets a spring vibrating. The wheel acts similarly upon the other pedal, and the result is that three marks are made upon the cylinder. which indicate the beginning, the middle, and the end of the operation. The three pedals are two metres apart, so that there is a space of six metres covered by the system.

The speed of the train is then determined by the number of vibrations indicated which, through the known number of vibrations per second given by the musical note, can be readily ascertained, as the more rapidly the train runs over the distance between the pedals the smaller will be the number of vibrations traced on the cylinder. Convenient tables are prepared showing to the practical observer the exact relation the readings have to the speed.

A lady in Kingston stepped on a rusty nail, lockjaw ensued and the whole body became rigid. Nourishment was administered by means of a clay pipe, the stem of which was inserted through the opening made by a lost tooth and now the patient is recovering.

FOUR MILLIONS IN GOLD BARS.

From the United States Assay Office in Wall street $4,000,000 in gold, in the form of bullion bars, was taken for shipment on European steamer for Europe last Friday.

The scene at the office was prosaic enough until one glance at one of the small bars of $6,000 value, though small enough for one feminine hand to lift, excited thoughts of a hoped for Eldorado and desires for that wonderful philosopher's stone that could transmute base metal into just such bars.

The shipments recent included $1,000,000 by Van Hoffman & Co., $1,000,000 by Heldeback, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000 by Brown Brothers, $500,000 by Morton, Bliss & Co., $500,000 by Arbuckle Brother & Co., and $500,000 by J. and W. Seligman & Co.

This large amount was comprised in 700 gold bars. This gold which is now flowing out of the country will return after the end of this month, according to superintendent mason of assay office.

When gold is needed for shipment abroad, the merchants desiring to send it present gold certificates at the Sub Treasury. They do not send the coin, but instead are supplied with its full value in gold bars. This exchange however, cannot be made without the approval of the director of the mint.

There is at present in the assay office not more than $20,000,000 in bullion, and according to the law this must be held in reserve and is not available for shipment. It is supposed to be needed for domestic use in commerce and in the arts.

SCANDINAVIAN RESTORATION.

One of the most interesting of the new crop of stories has the advantage of being widely credited in the countries concerned. It is to the effect that during the recent interview between Kaiser Wilhelm and King Oscar a project was outlined of restoring Scandinavia to her former magnitude and importance among the European powers by taking Finland away from Russia and giving it to Sweden and by entering into a federal scheme with Denmark, the result of which would unite 10,000,000 Scandinavians under a common head. The advantage to Germany of such an arrangement would be obvious, for it would both commercially and navally hamstring Russia in the Baltic. That the Finns are highly enthusiastic over the report, which it seems is being circulated extensively among them, can also well be believed, for they are just now in a fury of wrath over Russia's iron crusade against their historic liberties, but it is not so easy to understand the statement that the King of Denmark has given his assent, or at least his favorable attention, to the scheme. This, however, is insisted upon by those responsible for the story, and they cite as proof of it the Czar's sudden alteration of his plans for a late summer visit to Copenhagen. It is said now that he will not go at all, though heretofore it has been his favorite annual resort, and it is further remarked that of late William has struck up a warm intimacy with the Danish Crown Prince and has enlisted him in his ambitious scheme to reconstitute the map of Northern Europe.

WHAT WAS IT?

I've spent my full three-score-and-ten
Upon this mundane sphere,
And naturally within that time
Seen sights surprising queer.
But yesterday I chanced to meet
A figure trim and slender,
Which, perhaps, if I describe to you
You may describe the gender.

Above the waist in manly garb
This being was arrayed;
The dudelets might have envied it,
The tasty shirt displayed.
And yet this sweet thing wore a skirt;
Was small of feet and hands.
Was it a man in woman's duds,
Or woman wearing man's?

"SHOW THIS TO GOD."

A postal card bearing the singular and touching inscription, from a little girl to her mamma in heaven:

"My Dear Mamma
in Heaven."

was found in the 12 o'clock mail to-day. Of course it went to the postmaster's desk. On the other side was the appeal of a little girl to her mamma in heaven. It was in a little cramped and tremulous hand, as though the little hand that guided the pen was nervous through suffering or tears. It read as follows:—

"Home.

"Dear Mamma—I am so lonesome sins you went to heven I want to go to you, the time seems so long, you said I could come to you. Mrs. Clark is kind to me, but she is not like you. You sho this to God and send for me, since my arm hurts me so and you sad it would be well in heven. I send you a kiss, from your little

Dora."

Postmaster Riley said: "I wish I could learn who the little writer is. It is one of the most touching little appeals I have ever seen. Evidently she is an orphan, for she speaks of a Mrs. Clark, and she must be a sufferer, for she speaks of her arm hurting her so. The little thing has been pining for her mother and perhaps someone has told her to write or maybe it has been an inspiration of her own—quite likely. It would seem that there ought to be some reply to that. It certainly is very touching."

A HINDOO PROPHECY.

A strange story is now being circulated in India about a plate with inscriptions upon it in the Tamil and Telegu languages which is said to have fallen from heaven. The Hindoo Patriot gives the following version of it:

"A plate made of the finest gold contained the following inscription, fell from heaven and was found in the temple grounds at Beneres by the person who saw it fall. The inscription is as follows.

"From the month of June, 1890, God himself will rule as Emperor of Hindoostan, incarnating himself in human form. From that time forward there will be justice all over the world, and the munis [sages] will be worshipped by the people.

"All the diseases of men will be cured dogs will walk and talk as men do, and man, whose life is now established at 70 years, will in the future have it extended to 125 years."

The elevator in modern big buildings has only one drawback—the sickness it causes when the car is suddenly stopped. Elevator sickness is caused by the same law that throws a person to the ground when he gets off a moving car in the wrong way. All this comes from the fact that all parts of the body are not stopped at the same moment of time. If the body as a whole can be arrested at the same time with the feet, there will be no sickness. This can be done by placing the head and shoulders against the car frame.

THEY ARE DYING BY SCORES.

Poor Fisherman on the Labrador Coast.

On my arrival at Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, I was informed of a violent outbreak of diphtheria at Red Bay, a fishing settlement on the Labrador coast. The fishing boats that brought the information left the settlement several days ago and the disease has become epidemic. The population numbers 300, and half of them were down with the sickness in more or less violent form. Many deaths had occurred, and the people who had so far escaped were attending to the care of the striken or to the burial of the dead. In this condition of things the disease was spreading with the rapidity of a plague.

THIS NOT THE WORST.

But this is not all. The village is in a shocking state in regard to sanitation. The smell of rotten fish in the warm weather, of which there has been a long spell, was over-powering. The only scavengers are the sea gulls. There are no doctors along the entire coast. The poor ignorant people have no disinfectants or medicines, and are ignorant of the use of them. They have no idea of the absolute necessity of isolation, though the epidemic must have now out-reached the efficacy of that mode of prevention.

NO THOUGHT OF ISOLATION.

Even at the first of the outbreak it did not occur to them to isolate the patients. Those who administered to the sick, on the contrary, went freely among their friends. The population is simple and religious in the extreme and the patients were attended by too many nurses and sympathizers, all ignorant in regard to the care of the sick and their own safety. The consequences were inevitable. The area of the disease soon spread over the entire settlement. At the funerals the sick in the first stages of the disease and the well mingled together. They did the same in the sick rooms, if the miserable huts in which they live can be so called. As the number of deaths increased the state of affairs became worse in proportion. Fishing, the only business of the place has been entirely abandoned, though the season was an unusually good one. The disease attacked people of all ages, and young and old died.

WHAT MUST IT BE NOW.

This being the condition of things several days ago and no aid within the reach of a couple of hundred miles, the death rate must now be awful. As far as can be ascertained there is no aid in the near prospect. Doctors cannot be sent from Bonne Bay, and this will be the first intelligence of the epidemic to reach St. John's, even if it should be taken cogizance of in passing over the wires. To give the number of deaths that have already occurred must be mere conjecture. Three days ago they numbered more than a score and the death rate was then increasing with rapidity in proportion with the spread of the disease. The settlement was in the worst state imaginable, which can well be understood in view of the circumstances. It is to be hoped that some aid will be sent out there even at this late time. There is no quicker means of communication than the fishing boats, and none others are expected here for days to come. The only hope is that a British warship will go to the rescue with doctors and medicines.

THE LONGEST DAY.

It is important when speaking of the longest day in the year, to say what part of the world we are talking about, as will be seen by reading the following list, which tells the length of the longest day in several places: How unfortunate are the children in Tornea, Finland, where Christmas Day is less than three hours in length.

At Stockholm, Sweden, it is eighteen and one-half hours in length.

At Spitzbergen, the longest day is three and one-half months.

At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and one-half hours.

At Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzic, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours.

At Wadbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption.

At St. Petersburg, Russia

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VICTORIA COUNTY.

The election in Victoria may possibly not be contested since the fund which Mr. Gregory required to have subscribed before he would consent to run, is not forthcoming. Possibly, even Mr. Porter may not be in the field, although we incline to the contrary opinion.

The fact is there is no feeling of opposition to the government in Victoria county except among a portion of the residents of the Tobique, who erroneously hold the local government responsible for the Dominion fishery regulations under which they are prohibited from spearing and netting in that river.

The impression that the provincial government was to blame for officers interfering with the privilege of spearing and netting which the Tobique people had long enjoyed was insidiously circulated at the time of the murder of Mrs. Howes and it is not an easy task to eradicate it.

Nothing, however, could be more unfair. The present Dominion regulations have been in existence with but little change since 1869, although, perhaps not very regularly enforced. The local government in 1884 obtained permission from the legislature, with the consent and approval of all parties, to reserve a strip along the margin of the larger rivers and lakes so as to retain the right of fishing in the crown. The strip thus reserved may be used and tilled by the settler, but it cannot be granted, so that the granter may not sell the privilege himself and pocket the proceeds.

There is very little ungranted crown land on the Tobique and therefore the crown owns no fishing fronts of any value. Since the four rod reserve law came into operation there have only been four lots granted with the front reserved. The question is, therefore, not an important one on the Tobique, and we venture the opinion that the individuals who make the most clamor about it have the least interest.

The same law applies to Restigouche and the northern rivers, and upon these rivers there are miles of good fishing fronts of immense value, some, at all events, of which still belongs to the crown. If there were any substantial grounds of complaint against the government's policy the people of these northern counties would be heard from; but, on the contrary, their representatives endorse and approve what is being done in this connection.

During the recent general election the opposition candidate in this county made much ado about the fishing policy of the government in this regard, as we believe he did in defending the prisoners in the Howes trial; but every thinking person saw that if such a cruel wrong was, as he represented, being perpetrated upon the poor settlers, through the legislation of the government, the uproar about it would not all proceed from a single disappointed individual who lived miles away from the scene of the alleged outrage, and who, moreover, had himself supported the government for three years in their nefarious conduct.

If there had been any bottom to this growling, some member would have come forward and proposed the repeal of the law, reserving the four rods; but the fact that no one has ever suggested it, is the best proof in the world that there is nothing in this complaint.

If the ungranted crown lands of the Tobique had any valuable fishing in front of them, that is to say, any fishing sufficiently valuable to make it worth contending for, would it be entirely fair that such valuable property should be acquired under the labor act regulations as the crown lands may be acquired. If they should be open to application in that way, the effect would be to put in the pockets of the fishing-right squatter immense sums of money which ought to go into the provincial treasury. And if not so open to application under the labor act, then there is no other alternative than to reserve them. We are sincerely anxious that some person who honestly believes the reserve should not be made, and has understanding enough to tell us why, should discuss this question. The public will be glad to hear what argument may be advanced against the present policy of the government, if any.

An idea has got abroad among some people that the local government is in some way responsible for the doctrine of riparian rights, under which the N. B. railway company and every other land owner may prevent any one from fishing in water in front of his land. Nobody ever heard of it, say these people, until the present government came into power. This is not true, but there is just enough truth in the statement to make a few words of explanation necessary. The doctrine of riparian rights is hundreds of years old and has been asserted in this country in hundreds of cases. Only very recently, comparatively speaking, has it been brought prominently forward in connection with inland fisheries, and not then by the government, but by Judge Steadman and Messrs. Phair and Hanson, landowners, who resisted the attempt of the Dominion government to interfere with their fishing in the waters in front of their lands on the Miramichi. After a long fight through all the courts they carried their point and it was declared that the old right of a landowner to fish in the stream flowing by his property existed in Canada and could not be taken away by the Dominion parliament. This decision was reached by the courts, at any rate it became generally known, about the time of the change of government, and as the new adminstration on coming into power began at once to turn to good advantage the fishing rights vested in the crown, people, who did not stop to understand the matter, connected the two things together and held the government responsible for the decision of the courts. The man who owns lands fronting on the Tobique or any other inland stream has, not by reason of anything the local government has done, but because this is a country governed by the common law of England, a right to say who shall and who shall not fish in his riparian waters. The government has neither added to nor taken away from that right and cannot do so without an express act of the legislature, which has not been, and in all probability never will be, passed. It is absurd to hold the government responsible for the fact that landowners choose now to assert their riparian rights. They so assert them now simply because these rights have become valuable.

DAIRY FARMING.

The increased interest taken all over the province in dairying, is very satisfactory. Prof. Robertson very shrewdly says that dairy farming not only implies the making of butter and cheese, but an improvement in every department of husbandry. New Brunswick agriculture has suffered from the effects of lumbering in no way more than this, that raw food products were sold off the farm and fed in the lumber woods. Hence little was given back to the soil in the way of fertilizers. It was probably necessary that farming and lumbering should clash. At any rate they did, and it is not worth while discussing now whether the last two generations might not have managed things better. The point to be most thought about now is how the present generation of farmers can get the most satisfactory results from their toil.

First in this connection comes the question of labor. Farm laborers are hard to get, and female help is almost out of the question. It is necessary, therefore, that co-operation should come to the rescue and in co-operative dairying, or what amounts to the same thing, the establishment of butter and cheese factories is to be found the solution of the agricultural problem of New Brunswick. This is not stating the case too strongly. Without stock a farmer can do nothing, and he cannot afford to keep stock unless he can market the finished products of his stock in cheese or butter, and he cannot make cheese or butter without labor, and he cannot get the labor without co-operation in one or the other of its phases. But provide the labor that turns out a uniform finished product of high class, and it becomes at once profitable to keep stock, and when stock is kept profitably for dairy purposes the by-products of beef and pork are produced more cheaply, the available supply of fertilizers is increased, the land is made more productive and the surplus for sale in every line becomes greater. What we require most in this province today is a butter factory at every point sufficiently central to provide the milk necessary to run it.

A trial is only necessary to demonstrate that it pays to do dairy farming upon co-operative principles, and this being the case, it follows that the more milch cows a farmer can keep the more money he will make. This makes the question of feed second in importance. Farmers seem slow to believe it; but there is no manner of doubt that the old system of making hay the basis of the stock ration is about exploded. It will excite a good deal of objection to advance this idea; but the men who have counted the cost say it is correct. Various substitutes for hay are available, but the best, because it is the cheapest in proportion to its results, is Indian corn. It may be fed either cured or in the form of ensilage, the latter is probably the best and cheapest; but in whatever form it is used, corn will enable farmers to keep more cattle upon a given acreage than any other food will. This idea has passed beyond the experimental or speculative stage, and it is the duty of farmers, if they would study their own interests, to enquire into it fully. With Indian corn, barley and buckwheat, a New Brunswick farmer can produce butter, cheese, beef and pork as cheaply and of as good a grade as can be produced anywhere in the world. These points are well brought out in Professor Robertson's lectures, which will soon be widely distributed over the province.

J. C. Chapais, assistant dairy commissioner of New Brunswick, has begun a tour of the province that will occupy about a fortnight. He will address the French people in their own language. Mr. Chapais is a practical farmer and a thoroughly well-informed man. He speaks in the highest terms of the progress made in agriculture in Quebec in recent years. Farmers have begun, he says, to appreciate the importance of keeping good stock and keeping it well, and they are going in strongly for cheese and butter factories. They find them very profitable, and the result is that the number of cattle kept is largely on the increase. Our French-speaking farmers will appreciate the efforts which the secretary for agriculture has made to put before them the most reliable information available as to practical agriculture.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

The Sun re-publishes from the Transcript the references which that paper makes to the attorney general and Mr. Hawke's confinement in the York county gaol. No doubt the subject is one of very considerable importance, and as the views of the Transcript are always held in high respect by the Sun, the latter indorses and approves what the former says, touching its editor's incarceration and the attorney general's indefensible conduct in connection therewith. The charge is that Mr. Hawke claimed he was entitled to be discharged one day sooner than he actually was discharged, and that the gaol officials, being appealed to by the prisoner, consulted the attorney general, who decided against the claim, and the result was the undue prolongation for a day of his "brutal and vindictive sentence." Mr. Hawke does not seem to realize that the people have forgotten all about this important incident, and that it would be difficult to revive their recollection. We almost think he has been trading upon the latter circumstance, because he has misstated his facts very seriously. We are authorized by the officials of the York county gaol to say that they have not the slightest recollection of the attorney general being asked for an opinion on this subject, or of his expressing any. Moreover, they say that Mr. Hawke must be altogether mistaken since he was imprisoned on the 28th of April, 1888, under a two months' sentence; and on the 27th June following he left the gaol between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning in good season to breakfast before leaving the city, and took the St. John steamer at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hawke was not therefore detained one day beyond his proper time, and could not have left earlier without going in the night, which he did not ask to be allowed to do. As to the Scott act prisoners, to whom the Transcript refers, the attorney general was not consulted as to their discharge, and did not advise on the subject. It is no part of his duty to do so, and the Transcript had no authority for making such a statement. It is, however, a fact that the editor of the Transcript was not detained one day longer than they, and he was discharged on the identical day upon which the Scott act offenders were discharged. One inference may be drawn from this vain attempt to make capital against the attorney general on the part of the Sun and Gleaner, which is that opposition ammunition must be scant. We do not blame the editor of the Transcript, who thinks he has a personal grievance and gives it a prominence in his own mind, which it does not possess in the mind of any body else; but the Sun and Gleaner have no such excuse.

"NEW YORK-CANADA" is the name of a new French paper published in New York city, as an exponent of French Canadian ideas. Nothing more clearly indicates the aggressiveness of the nationality which the cavalry officers at Moncton propose to demolish so summarily.

THE RECENT ASSEMBLAGE.

We are led to infer from recent advices that there is much quiet amusement in St. John over the important gathering held this week at the Royal in that city. The opposition generals and lieutenants assembled in force in connection with the approaching Victoria election. It is not quite certain whether the personnel of the party or the result, created the most merriment. The official leader of the opposition party was not invited. There were Messrs. Atkinson, Gregory, Lawson, of Andover, Rourke, Stevens, Stockton and Alward. Mr. Gregory, entirely oblivious the grotesquely absurd figure he is cutting in taking command of the opposition columns from his coin of vantage outside the legislature, had issued the call, and wished to ascertain the precise measure of enthusiasm that was ready to ooze out towards him as a candidate for Victoria county. In other words, it was desirable to find out what sized fund the friends would be willing to subscribe. This, we cannot help admitting, was good generalship on Mr. G.'s part. While, as we have said, we regard as funny Mr. Gregory's attitude as a very busy outside leader of the inside members of the legislature, we applaud the sound discretion and tact which leads him to stipulate for a fixed and substantial contribution with which to put down bribery and corruption before facing another electoral casualty in the up-river county. It was inexcusable for Dr. Atkinson to press his friend into so hopeless a struggle without funds. We presume, therefore, now that the response from the party was not encouraging, that Mr. Porter will fight the battle for good government against Mr. Baird. Mr. Porter is a very much stronger man to contest the seat than any outsider would be, and he has the advantage of having been on both sides--both for and against the government—within six months. In January Mr. Porter ran as an out and out supporter of Mr. Blair and made so many strong and public pledges as a government candidate that the newspapers announced the ministerial party had lost the county when it was learned that he was defeated. Mr. Porter, if in the field, will now be in opposition because Mr. Baird is the government candidate. If Mr. Blair could have been induced to prefer him to the latter, he would now be entering the field eloquently defending the present administration of affairs.

A TORONTO PAPER, which sometimes speaks as though it were inspired to sound public opinion, suggests as probable an alliance between Sir John Macdonald and Quebec's man of destiny, Mr. Mercier. Dismissing mere party considerations, one might almost say that some such consummation as this is desirable; that is to say, the antagonism, which certain conservative leaders and papers are endeavoring to excite among English speaking Canadians against the nationalist movement, must not be allowed to develope much further, or else insurmountable difficulties will arise in the way of the success of the dominion, as at present constituted.

THE latest scheme is to build a new New York on Staten Island. Erastus Wiman, who owns a large part of the island, is behind the project, and there seems to be some chance of its coming to a head. If it does all other millionaires will have to take off their hats to the plucky Toronto boy.

A Reverie.

There are lots of worse places than Fredericton. You can travel a long way and and not see a brighter or prettier sight than is afforded by parliament square on band nights. The effect of the combination of electric light, foliage, light summer dress, playing children, good music, handsome buildings and the broad river, with the lights on further shore is very attractive. Then where is there a finer place for an evening promenade than down the river bank. A good many people go there now; but the wonder is that hundreds more do not. You cannot find a pleasanter place for boating, or a safer one than our river affords, with its tributaries the big and little Nashwaak. Or if time permits, and your arms are strong enough or the breezes favor, which can be finer than a row, paddle or sail up around the Islands? Do you want a picturesque drive? The hills back of town, the old road to Spring Hill, the road to Douglas or down to Maugerville—either of these will fill the bill. Do you want half a day's fishing? There are a dozen streams with a few hours' drive where you can get modest sport. If you are a carnally minded person who can take pleasure in a fast horse, you can see some nice ones go almost any night on the Fredericton Park Association's track. Are you inclined to be proud? Then you can get a good lesson in humility for twenty-five cents, by going out to watch the Fredericton nine play ball. Are you deep searcher after hidden mysteries? Then buy a certain Fredericton paper and try to understand its editorials. Do you like female society in the concrete and close proximity? Then go to the post office on Saturday night and be squeezed. Fun—why there is more fun in this town than you can shake a stick at, if you only know where to look for it.

Material for the Novelist.

What a tale of joy and sorrow we would have if we could fill up the story outlined on five tombstones in the old Protestant graveyard. We are told by one that "In this spot are deposited the remains, of the amiable Sarah Hailes, wife of William Harris Hailes, Esq., who in the morning of life, in the bloom of beauty, in the full possession of health was snatched in an instant to these silent dwellings of the dead. The anguish of the disconsolated husband, the affliction of her mourning relatives and friends are only calmed by the remembrance of her unspotted life and exemplary discharge of every duty. By these she was matured for her untimely removal and secure her a glorious reward in the kingdom of her benificent father. She died on the thent day of July 1789, aged 19 years 3 months. Who knows the story of the tragedy here spoken of? A hundred and one years have passed since the child wife was laid away to rests but she is happier than most in that the fragrant memory of her brief life is yet preserved. Her husband at the time of her death was thirty-seven years old, an Englishman, Col. of the Canadian fencibles and at one time administrator of the government of this province. He died in 1819, we are told by the second stone.

Was his life disconsolate? The third stone answers this question, for it is erected Isabella his wife who survived him twenty-nine years, dying in 1848 at the age of eighty. She was two years the senior of the bride, whose untimely death is above recorded, and could herself sympathize with affliction and accept consolation, for her father and brother, as two stones near by tell us, were drowned in 1795. The reader can fill up the blanks in the story to suit his fancy.

Train Service.

The N. B. Railway advertise a change of time, but the train due here at 9.20 a. m. and leaving again at 10.30 will not be put on until further notice.

We have reason to believe that this cancellation is due to the fact that the differences between Messrs. Temple and Burpee representing the Fredericton railway company, and the New Brunswick railway company have not been adjusted as was anticipated.

ACCIDENT. — On Saturday morning as Edward Parlee was backing a load of cement from the freight platform at the station, the train started, striking Mr. Parlee's wagon, and demolishing it, with the cement. Fortunately Mr. Parlee was in such a position as to clear the train, otherwise he would have been crushed. Fortunately he escaped with slight injures.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

A workman fell 150 feet from one of the towers of Notre Dame church in Montreal.

Settlers in Dokota are in great distress, and are pouring into the Canadian Northwest.

McCaffrey, the Canadian bridge jumper, has met his fate. His 150 ft. leap at Boston killed him.

The Roman Catholics of Dartmouth, N. S., have begun the construction of their new $30,000 church.

The post office at St. Martin's, N. B., was burned to the ground on Monday night with all its contents.

Of the $100,000 stock of the proposed electric street railway in Yarmouth, $61,000 has already been subscribed.

Three thousand boxes of cheese were lost by the wreck of a vessel in which they had been shipped from Montreal for England.

The elections to the legislative council in P. E. I. resulted in decisive Liberal victory. The lsberals claim five of the seven seats.

The back door of the W. C. T. U. coffee room, Chatham, was forced open early Sunday morning, and a wholesale theft of cake and pies were effected.

"The widest plank on earth" is on exhibition in Humboldt, on the Pacific coast. It is 16 feet in width, and will be exhibited at the world's Fair in Chicago.

Prem. Greenway estimates the Manitoba wheat yield at 15,000,000 bushels while Mr. Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., expects a yield of 17,000,000 in all the Northwest.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Halifax cotton mill has been held. The directors' report shows a profit for the year, after paying the running expenses, of $23,341.

Cablegrams were received at Halifax on Wednesday cancelling previous orders for transferring the West Riding regiment to the West Indies. They will remain there till March.

A young woman named Jennie Smith, who was disappointed in a love affair, took a large dose of laudanum Monday night and will probaly die.

The Colorado beetle has made its appearance in the potato fields of Halifax and Dartsmouth. When young they are of brick color, with a soft body like slugs, and two rows of black dots on the back.

The horse, harness and wagon, stolen from P. McLaughlin, Woodstock, were foundon the Bangor road, some 8 miles from Houlton. The horse was wandering about the road, and the wagon was found in the bushes.

William J. McLeod, laborer, at Toronto, who criminally assaulted Ella Porter, a 7-year old girl at the Island Tuesday and who is a Sunday school teacher, was sentenced to 23 months in the Central prison and 40 lashes.

License inspector Rae absconded from Minneapolis, Minn., with $25,000 and arrived at Montreal about a week ago. He was arrested and Tuesday he left voluntarily for the states; $20,000 of the boodle was found on him.

There is a pear tree in the garden of Reuben L. Dodge at Bellisle, N. S., which is at present bearing two distinct crops of fruit—one the natural crop of spring, about half grown, the other about four weeks old. Both crops are looking well.

Twenty-seven sheep, the property of Donald and Wm. Crockett, of little York, P. E. Island, were killed on Sunday morning last by dogs. A few were not killed at the time but were so mutilated that they subsequently had to be shot.

A sailor from Gaspe jumped or fell off the west-bound Quebec express near Millstream, Quebec, Friday morning while, the train was going forty miles an hour. He was brought to Campbellton for medical attendance, but it is feared he is fatally injured.

The Halifax Herald says:—"A syndicate of Montreal capitalists has been formed for the purpose of buying out the Minard liniment business from C. C. Richards & Co., of Yarmouth. It is understood the price offered was about $75,000, which was refused."

Jacob N. Hatfield, of Gaverton, U. S., has a cherry tree of the ox-heart variety, from which he claims to have picked seventy-five quarts of fruit this season, and there is a quantity still on the tree. These cherries are much larger than the ordinary kind.

A brakeman named Fox attacked an old lady near St. Flavie depot on Monday and outraged and abused her in a most brutal inhuman manner. The wretch tied the old woman's feet, gagged her and accomplished his hellish purpose. He was captured.

A vein of albertite coal, 9 inches wide, is reported to have been discovered on the farm of Ralph Steeves, Lower Hillsboro, and is now being inspected by mining men with a view of developing it. It will be a valuable find, if workable, as albertite is worth about $23 a ton.

The family of Henry Elliot, confectioner, Notre Dame street, Montreal, had a narrow escape from poisoning by eating deleterious meat. Five members were prostrated, and it was only after excessive efforts and vigilance on the part of the physicians that their lives were saved.

A man named Simon Hatt, a French Canadian, hailing from Montreal, has been arrested near Belleville, Ont., charged with swindling a number of farmers, also merchants in this city. He represented himself as a horse buyer and presented small cheques payable at the Montreal Bank, which were of no value.

Accounts of the damage done in Manitoba by the storm Friday night have been received and show the loss to the wheat crop to be greater than at first reported. At Deloralie, 200 miles south of Winnipeg, the hail belt is said to have been four townships wide, narrowed down to a mile and a half as it proceeded eastward, leaving destruction in its wake. One hundred thousand acres of wheat have been totally ruined.

Mrs. Andrew McCabe, daughter of James White, was seriously hurt on Saturday last. She was leaning out of a window when the sash fell across her back injuring her spine. She thought but little of the injury' continued her household duties and at night retired about her usual hour. She got up on Sunday morning and while at her work about the house she suddenly fell to the floor, having lost the use of one side of her body. She is still confined to her bed, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. Drs. Desmond and Pedoliny are in attendance.—Newcastle advocate.

A bold robbery was perpetrated in the store of Messrs. C. & E. Everett, St. John Wednesday morning. About 11 o'clock, a man who gave his name as Everett, and said he was from Winsor, N. S., walked into the shop and requested one of the firm at the desk to give him some money. The gentleman had before him about $150 in bank bills, of which he was about to make deposit. He acceded to the fellow's request, and turning from the desk walked to the till to procure a few cents. The man from Windsor swept the bills into his pocket and rapidly made his way out of the store. He has not yet been heard from.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Summary of the Press Telegrams From all Parts of the World.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

Joseph Dow, of Concord, N. H., has sold 250 bushels of strawberries this season.

Fire Monday destroyed half the business portion and forty residences of What Cheer Iowa.

Fire in the village of Puespoik Hatval, Hungary, has destroyed 180 houses and immense stores of corn.

It is reported that cholera in a virulent form has appeared in several Russian towns on the Polish frontier.

At Bangor, Me., Ichabod Carey, aged 65 committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while temporarily insane.

The Lord Mayor will preside at a meeting of the London citizens to protest against the expulsion of the Jews from Russia.

Mrs. Sarah Ellenwood, of Pelham, N. H., is 98 years of age, and lives by herself and carries her wood and water up one flight of stairs.

It is stated that Emperor William will confer the order of the Black Eagle upon Lord Salisbury, if the Queen will give her consent to it.

Jacques, the French soldier, has completed his fast of forty-two days. He has been on exhibition at the London Aquarium during the fast.

A Nova Scotia girl was fatally burned through the instrumentality of her pipe, which she put in her pocket too quickly when she was done smoking.

The lower Maine Central freight depot at Lewiston, Me., was burned Tuesday night and its contents considerably damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Miss Annie Vigeant, Waterbury, Conn., aged 20 years, was disfigured for life by some miscreant throwing some powerful acid on her through a window about four this morning, as she was sleeping.

Sir Charles Tupper has advised that S.S. Iowa from Boston has landed in England 356 swine, of which seven were suffering from swine fever, and the Kansas landed 357, of which there were there 23 affected.

The latest fraud is that of a Virginia man who stripped the bark off a black walnut log which he had sold, and then skilfully fastening it on to a black oak log, which he succeeded in selling for black walnut.

Fred Wilke, while intoxicated in Chicago, Tuesday night had a fight with members of his family. He shot his 19 years old son Albert dead and was himself fatally stabbed and struck on the head with an iron bar.

Twenty-four British sailors attempted to escape from their ship at Newport, R. I., stealing the ship's boat. A crew sent in pursuit shot one, cut another's finger with, a cutlass and captured all but three in the act of landing.

A syndicate of English capitalists is about to engage in the growing of cranberries on a gigantic scale in the New Jersey bogs. Five thousand acres of cranberries will be in cultivation within the next two years.

Two large muscular women, Sue McDonald and Louise Snyder, thrashed editor E. T. Commins, of the Springfield Ohio, Budget. An issue contained an article reflecting rather severely on the two women named.

What is claimed to be the first correct list of the dead by the great Johnstown flood, was given on Saturday 2nd inst., by the local paper. The total was given at 2,187, which leaves over 200 bodies not yet recovered.

The trotting stallion Du Quesne, record 2.10¾, by Tippo Bashaw, dam Wild Rose by Rysdyk Hambletonian, died at Locust Grove stock farm. He was owned by Philip Hackett of New York and was valued at $50,000.

At a meeting of the Order of Foresters held in Hull, England on Monday the Chief Forester announced that the total membership of the order was 700,000. The total amount of funds in the various treasuries amounts to £4,500,000.

Over 100,000 troops will take part in the military manœuvres to be held before the czar in Volhynia in September. Emperor William will arrive at the Peterhof August 24. He will remain for three days and return by sea to Germany.

It takes a good deal to cool off New York on a hot day. On a public holiday one ice cream manufacturer sold 50,000 quarts of cream. It is said that the profit on this was $7,500. A popular pharmacy sold 21 gallons of lemonada alone from his soda fountain one hot day recently.

A despath from Buenos Ayres to the Times says, President Celman is abandoned by Pellgrini, Roca, Pena and Garcia, and completely isolated, has been forced to present his resignation at a joint meeting of the chambers. As Celman's partisans still form a majority his resignation is possibly a trick. The populace, however, threaten to shoot any deputies who vote not to accept the resignation.

Advices from Athens announce a most disastrous fire upon the celebrated Mt. Athos, the holy mountain of the Greek church. The fire has destroyed the largest part of its wonderful forests. Of the 20 Greek monasteries which have been located upon the mountains for centuries most have been completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at f. 5,000,000. Twenty monks and hermits perished in the flames.

A man named Paine was the innocent victim of another's rage. A number of workmen were engaged in Hodgson Bros Montreal cheese warehouse, when two of them, Kenville and Conlombe, had an altercation. The latter had a sharp hatchet in his hand, which he threw at kenville, who dodged it, and the blade of the weapon struck Paine full in the face, piercing the skull. The man was taken to the hospital, where he is still living, and his assailant escaped.

The official report of the salmon fisheries of England and Wales for 1889 is very interesting, but far from satisfactory. Only 5012 boxes of 112 pounds each, reached. Billingsgate, as against 21,101 boxes of Scottish salmon and 7892 boxes from Ireland. The take of salmon from the Tyne has seriously fallen off, and last year only 15,020 fish were captured, against 25,916 during 1888. The Severn is the most productive English river, but even in its best years the take is enormously below that of the Tay. Nearly all the salmon rivers in the North of England did badly last year, and in the south the Hants Avon was the most productive stream after the Severn.

A good deal of sympathy will be felt for policeman Henry Hennerman, "one of the finest," of Louisville. While taking a nap on his front poarch the other evening a thief came through the gate and stole his hat. Swearing vengeance against the intruder, he provided another hat and also a pistol, and placing both on a chair near him he pretended to be asleep with a view to alluring the thief back for more booty. After pretending awhile to be asleep the officer actually went to sleep, and while he was in this condition the thief returned and carried off the other hat and also the revolver. Officer Hennerman's proper place is on the detective force.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST STORED,
—AND—
For Sale Low,
HUNGARIAN,
HARVEST MOON,
ONYX,
AND SEA GEM
FLOURS,
Beans,
Barbadoes Molasses, &c.
A FULL LINE OF
GROCERS SUNDRIES
Always in Stock.
A. F. Randolph & Son.
July 26th.

LIMERICK & DUNCAN,
TINSMITHS,
GASFITTERS AND PLUMBERS,
YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.
DESIRES to inform the public in general that they have purchased the business of A. Limerick & Co., and are prepared to do all manner of the above work intrusted to them.
PLUMBING in all its different branches.
HOT AIR FURNACES fitted up in the most approved style.
TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEET and GALVANIZED IRON work of the best quality.
A full stock of TINWARE constantly on hand, including CREAMERS, MILK PAILS and PANS, which we are selling cheaper than the cheapest.
REPAIRING done in all its branches with neatness and despatch.
GIVE US A CALL. We charge nothing to show our goods.
JOHN R. LIMERICK.
GEORGE N. DUNCAN.
Telephone 166.
Fredericton, May 1, 1890

Coal Tar.
FROM NEW YORK.
10 BARRELS best AMERICAN COAL TAR. Just received by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

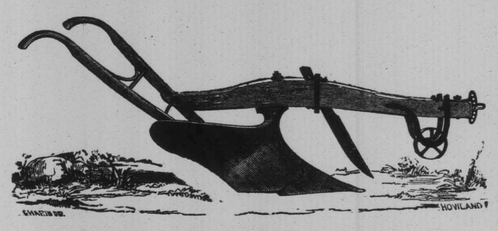
SOLD AT
HALL'S BOOK STORE.
CAW'S
DASHAWAY FOUNTAIN PEN
A Double-Feed Fountain Pen that Never Fails.
Caw's "Dashaway" Pen.
In this age of strife and hurry, when each individual is trying to outstrip his neighbor in the race for wealth, it is important that all who wish to win should be possessed of the most modern appliances to accomplish their purpose. These remarks apply particularly to those engaged in the profession, and in mercantile pursuits whose attention has been attracted to the merits of Caw's DASHAWAY FOUNTAIN PEN.
Any good writing or copying ink may be used, and one fill will write from forty to fifty pages of foolscap. It can be carried in the pocket ready for use in any emergency, and even if not used for months, as soon as touched to paper the ink begins to flow by capillary attraction and the action of the pen in writing.
Records, accounts, and letters written with this pen have a uniform color of ink on every page and line, because the ink is fresh and is laid on more evenly than with a dip pen.
It is the simplest, cleanest, readiest and most easily managed of all the fountain pens.
When the cap is removed it is ready to write, and when the writing is done the cap can be replaced and the pen is ready for the pocket.
The hard rubber is incorrodible, and with a gold pen there is nothing that can be affected by the ink, and unless unnecessarily injured it will LAST A LIFETIME.
A Letter from Benjamin Harrison,
President of the United States.
Yours of the 15th inst. received, also the second "Dashaway" Fountain Pen, which just suits me. The first one I gave to Mrs. Harrison for her use. Thanking you for your attention, I am,
Very truly yours,
BENJ. HARRISON.
Opinions of the Press.
Evening Post.—"Caw's 'Dashaway' surpasses all the rest."
The Herald.—"Certainly nothing can be had for the money that will afford so much profit and satisfaction."
The Tribune.—"The 'Dashaway' can be depended on at all times. It is especially valuable to mercantile men, stenographers and newspaper men, who are of necessity always more or less in a hurry."
The Times.—"The Dashaway' is not a stylograph, but a regular 14-carat gold pen attached to a fountain holder. It can be uninked, carried in the pocket for months, and when needed is always ready."
The Mail and Express.—"It can be fitted to any hand, and does for the writer just what the continually thanked needle does for the sewing machine, and what the untiring locomotive does for the traveller."
The World.—"It is an amazingly simple contrivance, and so far as our experience goes, never gets out of order."
—AT—
Hall's Book Store.

Turnip Sower.
FOR SALE CHEAP,
1 - TURNIP - SOWER,
BY
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

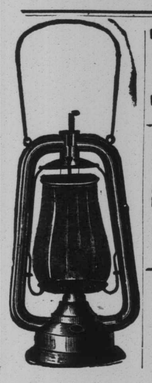
THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS, 1st JANUARY, 1889, - $39,722,809.59
ASSETS IN CANADA, " - 870,525.67
Fire Insurance of Every Description at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
WM. WILSON,
Agent.

PER S. S. MELIN.
Glass. Glass.
416 BOXES WINDOW GLASS.
4 Cases Muslin Glass, assorted patterns for front doors and side lights.
2 Cases Diamond Quarry.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

SPRING, 1890.
JOHN J. WEDDALL
204 QUEEN STREET.
We are Showing Magnificent Lines of
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
LATEST STYLES.
BLACK - DRESS - SILKS,
RELIABLE MAKES.
COTTON GOODS
—IN—
Sateens, Drilletts, Ginghams, Prints, Pongees, &c.
JACKET CLOTHS
—IN—
Plain and Brocaded Patterns.
JOHN J. WEDDALL.
☞ Fashion Sheets and Catalogues free.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.
Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.
One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.
One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

212
NEW PARASOLS,
STYLISH HANDLES.
Surah Silk,
China Silk,
Black Satin Merveilliux,
Black Dress Silks,
Black Royal Silk,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
Scrim and Art Muslins,
Black Hose,
Colored Hose,
Black Cashmere Hose,
Colored Cashmere Hose,
NEW - DRESS - GOODS.
JOHN HASLIN.

Thursday, August 14th.
Thursday, - August - 14th.
Thursday, August 14th.
NOTE THE DATE.
DEVER BROS.
Midsummer Sale.

LANTERNS — WHOLESALE.
LANTERNS — RETAIL.
Parlour Suites, Bedroom Setts, Centre Tables, and Silverware for presents.
LEMONT & SONS,
House Furnishers.

LOCAL NEWS.

CONVENTION.—The Baptist convention of the maritime provinces will meet in Yarmouth, N. S., on the 23rd inst.

CORRECTION.—The York nisi prius sittings stands adjournment until November 4th, not December 4th as stated in last week's HERALD.

ANNUAL ACT.—Many of the hands enployed in the railway shops at McAdam have been discharged, and work has been proportionately reduced.

VICTORIA ELECTION.—The writ for the Victoria election has been issued, and the 16th inst. fixed as the date for nomination and the 23rd inst. for the election.

TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The thieving clerk, Sanders, of the bank of Nova Scotia, Woodstock, has been sentenced to two years and four months imprisonment in Dorchester penitentiary.

CALL EXTENDED.—Rev. Mr. Kinghorn, of Naswaaksis, has been officiating in the Reformed Baptist church, St. John, for some time past. That church has recently extended a call to Rev. B. N. Minard.

FIRE.—H. A. Wallace, of Upper Caverhill, lost his house and barns by fire on Wednesday morning last. Beside the horses wagon and a load of hay, very little was saved. Loss about $800; insured for $450.

DEATH OF CHILDREN.—A leading medical gentleman of this city states that the recent excessive heat has been very fatal to children. At least twenty-five little ones have died since the heated term commenced.

ALWAYS GENEROUS.—Owing to the excessive heat on Monday, which had a telling effect on his men, J. A. Morrison, with that commendable spirit that ever prevails in that gentleman's nature, kindly closed his mill in the afternoon.

TO RESUME BUSINESS.—The many friends of Eli Perkins, one of Fredericton's oldest grocery merchants, who some time ago suspended business, will be glad to hear he is again about to open his grocery. He can be found at his old stand.

DELEGATES TO THE I. O. G. T.—Geo. L. Haviland and R. H. Mackey will leave Monday morning for Grand Manan. They are the delegates from Albion lodge to the grand lodge, I. O. G. T., which convenes at that place on Tuesday next.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.—According to the custom of all H. M. regimental bands, the infantry school band immediately after church call on their Sunday morning parade, plays God save the Queen. This order has but recently been adopted here.

DOES ANY ONE LIVE THERE?—Rev. J. A. Clark, who was appointed by the last Methodist conference to Shediac, has not been able to rent a house, or find a place to board. He has removed to St. John. This certainly, is a credit to the place.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Messrs. Fitzpatrick, who recently purchased the old building and lot on the upper corner of St John and Brunswick streets, intend erecting thereon a large tenement building. This will be a much needed improvement to that locality.

BLUEBERRIES.—There is a large demand for blueberries at Harvey Station, for the United States market, with prices above the average. It is said pickers can earn two dollars a day gathering them at the above place. The berries promise to be very plentiful this year.

ACCIDENT.—Harry Woodward, formerly of this city, in putting out the awning over the Cobb, Bates & Yerxa's store at Boston, where he is employed, the other day caught his arm on an iron hook, tearing it open from the elbow to the wrist. He was sent to a hospital.

HAS LEFT.—One of the Hindoos, Abdul Aziz, who has been travelling with the Salvation Army exhibition for several months, has decided to leave the Army, and will give himself to missionary work. He is now in St. John and officiated in one of the churches there recently.

FAMINE.—The Chatham World is bemoaning the fact that there is a potato famine in that town. There is no famine here, Mr. World, as potatoes have been selling for about five cents a piece, and about the size of large marbles. At the time of writing, they are worth about three cents.

ADJOURNED.—The Hunter Scott act case came up for hearing before police magistrate Marsh on Thursday. The evidence of Scovill, the agent from whom Miss Wilson obtained the stuff in question, was taken. Nothing new was gleaned as to its intoxicating nature. The case was again adjourned till Wednesday next.

GOOD SHOWING.—For the month of July there has been manufactured and shipped from the busy little town of Marysville, lumber, laths, brick, cotton, and waste, amounting in value to $110,200. This is not a bad showing for Marysville, consisting of only two thousand people. It shows what pluck and energy of one man can do.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENT.—The holders of burial lots in the Gibson protestant cemetery are about taking steps to place that silent city of the dead in an improved condition. For this purpose a meeting of those interested will be held at Henry Gill's, Sr., Gibson, on the evening of the 12th, to form a committee to carry out the above project.

EQUITY COURT.—The only business transacted before the equity court Tuesday morning, Judge Fraser presiding, was that of Jane Pepper vs. Chas. A. Sampson, Annie J. Johnson and Ada B. Johnson. Mr. Barry moved that the decree made on the 2nd of July last be vacated and the defendants be allowed to come in and defend; Mr. Jordan contra. Court considers. The court then adjourned until to-day.

GOOD SHOT.—Awakened at an early hour on Monday morning by a commotion in his yard, Henry Goodine was surprised to discover a large bruin making a meal off one of his choice sheep. He quickly procured his gun and at the first shot his bearship breathed no more. The neighbors in that vicinity wish to convey their thanks to Mr. Goodine in ridding the place of this wholesale destroyer of their valuable sheep.

THE CITY ORNAMENT.—The lifeless carcass of a dog has for the past two days graced Queen street, opposite the officers' square, in full view of the public. If the city authorities intend the defunct dog for an ornament we feel sure, from the number of strangers who stop to view the spectacle, their efforts are successful. A subscription had better be started to aid in its removal, or the air in that vicinity will not be pleasant to inhale.

FOUND AT GRAND FALLS.—The Woodstock Press says: A singular relic was found at Grand Falls by Mr. Lawson of the St. John savings bank. The specimen is a cannon ball about 2½ inches in diameter, found in one of the small wells directly opposite the end of the government breakwater. It is a mere matter of conjecture how and when it came there; it was very near the verge of the precipice above the cataract.

Home Talent to the Front.

The Social base ball club, of Halifax, a team composed of purely home talent, twice easily defeated Fredericton's imported team. The score on Thursday 9 to 6; Friday 11 to 5 in favor of Halifax. The Socials are after the scalps of the St. John, Shamrocks, and Monctons, and it is the earnest hope of every thorough New Brunswicker and Nova Scotian, that they will get them, too. The above shows conclusively what our boys can do if they have only half a chance.

PERSONAL.

Concerning People Known to Most Readers.

Lieut. Carpenter has rejoined the permanent staff of the R. S. I.

Wesley Gibson has returned from his Boston trip.

Edward Jack went up river on a cruise Monday morning.

Geo. Hughes is on a visit to his parents at Havelock, Kings county.

Capt. and Mrs. Hemming are enjoying a holiday trip to the Upper Provinces.

Mrs. Frank Kilburn, of Kingsclear, has gone to Boston for medical treatment.

Miss V. J. Wilkinson left on Wednesday for Providence, R. I., to visit her sister.

J. F. Clark, of this city, spent Sunday at the Argyll, St. Andrews, with his family.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald are enjoying the cool breezes of Prince Edward Island.

Miss Bertha Douglass is visiting friends in Fredericton and Marysville.—St. Croix Courier.

Bert Fowler, son of Thomas Fowler, Regent street, now of Boston, is here on a short visit.

James S. Beek, Chas. A. Sampson and Miss Sampson were registered at Kennedy's hotel, St. Andrews, this week.

Mrs. T. Loggie, of Houlton, who was visiting her friends and relatives at Kingsclear, returned home last week.

The Misses Randolph are on a visit to Truro, N. S. They were present at the lawn tennis tournament at that place.

Miss Maud Thompson, who has been visiting relatives at Fredericton, returned to Albert on Saturday.—Albert Maple Leaf.

Miss Maggie Hatt, is the guest of Miss Mamie Clark of Woodstock, her sister Miss Myra, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Colter.

The Vancouver World records the activity of Dr. Brydone Jack in agitating the organization in that city of the St. John ambulance association.

Mrs. Will. Lewis and grandchild, her sister, Mrs. Bennet and child of New York, are here visiting Mrs. John Pickard, a sister of Mrs. Lewis'.

Rev. Leonard Gaetz and the Calgary & Edmonston railway company have come to an agreement by which they share the town site at Red Deer.

Horace Beek, son of auditor general Beek, who has been on a short visit here, returned to Chicago on Thursday morning. He is engaged in the real estate business in that city.

Barry Atherton, whose well-known countenance once beamed over the counters of Lemont & Sons, but who now holds a responsible position in Boston, is home on a short visit to his parents here.

Rev. Mr. Mowatt and Mrs. Mowatt left for Stellarton Thursday. They will be absent from the city for three Sabbaths. Mr. Mowatt will probably preach in Halifax one Sabbath during his absence.

Benjamin Close, of Gibson, who recently returned from an extended observatory tour of the Pacific coast, reports meeting New Brunswickers at every place. In Victoria, British Columbia, he took by surprise Austin Gill, Mr. DeLong and several others, who, Mr. Close says, are doing well and pleased with the country. Mr. Close intends disposing of his property and moving to California.

"Slim Jim" in a New Role.

J. E. Nolan, or "Slim Jim" as he was better known in this city, the expert pea and shell manipulator, has turned up on the borders of Quebec in a new role.

An individual representing himself to be Edmund Flynn, a merchant of high standing at Perce, Gaspe Co., P. Q., has been endeavoring to get ahead of wholesale grocers and others. It turns out that the imposter is an ex-commercial traveller of Quebec, named J. E. Nolan. His plan of operation was to order goods from merchants not personally acquainted with Mr. Flynn, and who depended upon the agency books for information. The goods were ordered to be sent to Charlo station, from which place the purchaser said his schooner would convey them across the bay to Perce. The fact is that the goods were intended to be disposed of along the I. C. R. A quantity of goods were actually shipped from St. John, Halifax and other places to Bathurst and there delivered by the agent to Nolan, who assured the agent that his name was Edmund Flynn. The goods were then taken and disposed of by Nolan through the country districts, it is said.

To the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

The many friends of James Hayes, an aged and respected resident of St. Mary's, will hear with regret of the unfortunate circumstances that have fallen upon his household. His eldest son, Frank, for some time past, has not been in very good health, and on Monday it was deemed necessary to remove him to the lunatic asylum. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have the sympathy of the entire community.

John C. Manzer, a well to do and highly esteemed resident of Victoria county, has been taken to the asylum for treatment. Mr. Manzer lately sold his farm to Col. Jago for a good price, but the complete change in his life caused by his removal from his old home unsettled his mind. His many friends hope to see him soon fully restored. He is a gentleman of the highest standing and universally respected.

An elderly Frenchman named Portras was taken to the asylum from Madawaska county on Friday. He was a troublesome though not violent lunatic.

An Old Land Mark Gone.

The residence of Major O'Mally, Kingsclear, about three miles above this city, formerly the McLaughlan property, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the summer kitchen chimney alighting on the roof and was not discovered until the whole roof was in flames. Major O'Malley, himself, was on the rear of his farm haying, and there was no one at home but the ladies of the house, and before any help arrived the whole structure was in flames, and not only the building but all its contents were burned. None of the furniture, not even the clothing of the family, was saved, everything went—the dwelling, outbuildings, contents and all. The wind, fortunately, carried the sparks in an opposite direction from the barns, which alone saved them. The loss on the building, furniture and plate is estimated at $6,000. The house was insured for $2,400 and the furniture for $1,100.

The University Senate.

At the meeting of the university senate Tuesday afternoon, Prof. Stockley was granted leave of absence for one year. Mr. Hyde, of Dublin, will officiate in his absence.

The committee on improved apparatus reported that they had consulted with the government on the question and had the promise that a new theodolite and level would be at once purchased and placed in the crown land office for the use of the students in engineering. Prof. Duff, now in England, was also given authority to purchase such instruments and apparatus for the engineering department as he deemed necessary.

Fredericton Ice Company.

In consequence of the quotations in the ice market advancing, Messrs Esty, Thompson & Co. are shippingice to the American markets. A large force of men commenced loading cars Monday morning.

The Knickerbocker ice company of New York has raised the price of ice and placed it as follows: To ice dealers, $10 a ton; to butchers, liquordealers, stores, etc., 70 cents per 100 pounds; to families, 15 lbs. daily, $1.20 per week; 20 lbs., $1.50 per week; 25 lbs. and over, $1 per 100 lbs.

A VILLAGE WITHOUT ROADS.

A Description of McAdam Junction.

McAdam Junction, N. B., is on the line of the New Brunswick railway, recently acquired by the Canadian Pacific, and is six miles from the boundary line of New Brunswick and Maine. There are about three hundred inhabitants, and, strange to say there is not a single highway road leading into or running through the place. As a result there is but one horse in the place, which is regarded as almost a curiosity by the inhabitants. In the old days of stage coaching there was a road running from Vanceboro, Maine, to Quebec, but this has long since been so abandoned and neglected that it has become useless to the villagers of McAdam, near which place traces of it can still be found. The houses in McAdam are built close along each side of the railway, and communication between them is only possible by crossing or walking along the tracks. If a man buys a barrel of flour at the village store he loads it on a hand car and thus it is transported to the door of his house.

The country surrounding this place is exceedingly rocky and the people within a radius of fifteen miles are either lumbermen or section hands, who, when they "come to town" use this same hand-car as a means of transportation if their visit is not timed in accordance with the trains running over the road. Sunday is a gala day in this respect, and many are the hand-car parties going and returning from fishing, shooting or bathing in the adjacent lakes and woods. Even the minister who preaches is forced to use this means of transportation. The missionary who visits McAdam also supplies Vanceboro, holding a service at the latter place in the morning. In the afternoon the good people of the former place harness up this unique steed and "pump" six miles for the reverend gentleman and cover a like distance on the return trip. In this connection.

A RATHER AMUSING ANECDOTE

might be told. The regular minister being absent for one Sunday, a very dignified, solemn, learned and aged Presbyterian divine was chosen to temporarily fill the vacancy. He was, moreover, a strict Sabbatarian. On the arrival of the handcar from McAdam, it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to embark on what he considered a rather sinful and unotherdox trip. However, on being assured that a horse and carriage were out of the question altogether, and that this strange mode of travel was the only one possible, he settled his hat firmly on his head and stepped on to the car. Any one who is acquainted with the make-up of a hand-car knows that in order to have a place on it, it is necessary to grasp the handles by which it is propelled. This, however, was a revelation to the city-bred pastor, who expressed considerable disgust when he found he had to work his passage. Matters went smoothly for the first hundred yards. After that there was a heavy down grade, and the occupants of the car determining to let the parson see what their steed could do, allowed it to run down without applying the brake. Of course the faster the car went the faster the handles, connected with the wheels, went up and down, and as the minister had hold of these, the workings of his elbows were, to say the least, more vigorous than graceful. To cap this, when the car entered the St. Croix covered bridge the rush of the wind carried off the old man's hat. This was soon followed by his wig, which blew off into the river and was lost. McAdam was finally reached without further mishap, but the villagers got no sermon that evening, so much did the divine mourn his loss. It was afterwards learned that at the next meeting of the synod it was recommended by this gentleman that the mission be abandoned to a young and vigorous Baptist who was seeking to win a foothold.

Recent Deaths.

Dr. and Mrs. McLearn have the sympathy of their umerousn friends in the death of their infant child, which occurred at Killarney on Wednesday.

Daniel Casey, for many years roadmaster, and an old and highly respected citizen, passed into rest on Friday afternoon. He has been in poor health for some, time. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. P. McManus.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harry White will hear with much regret and profound sympathy of the death of their infant child, which occurred this Saturday morning. The little one having rallied over the serious injuries received at the unfortunate accident of the fire, passed away from the effects of the heated term.

Miss Grannen, who resided with her nephew on the Royal road, and said to have been over 100 years of age, was laid away to rest in the Gibson Catholic cemetery on Sunday last. This is the second body buried in this cemetery since it was consecrated, only a few days ago, and before work on its preparation has been near half done. Another city of the dead will, in a very short time, erect its monuments as a lasting memory of those within its limits.

Visit of the Metropolitan.

The Chatham Advance of the 7th inst., says: The most reverend the metropolitan of Canada, arrived in Chatham on Tuesday evening last by the Canada Eastern railway from Fredericton. His lordship will (D. V.) be present at the morning service in S. Paul's church and at the evening service in St. Mary's chapel on Sunday next. On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the metropolitan will proceed by steamer to Bay du Vin, where he will administer the rite of confirmation in the church of St. John the Evangelist on the evening of the same day. On the following day his lordship will consecrate the new church at "the village" and return to Chatham by steamer on the same day. It is the bishop's intention to proceed to Moncton at the end of next week, and be present at the services in St. George's church on Sunday, the 17th inst. The venerable prelate who is now in his 86th year, is heartily welcomed to the Miramichi.

Kent Election.

The voting in the Kent election, as officially declared by the sheriff on Monday last, was as follows:

	Jardine.	Legere.	McInerney.
Dundas	18	327	107
Wellington	55	214	219
St. Mary's	43	153	109
St. Paul	15	94	25
Harcourt	50	48	38
Weldford,	268	28	106
Richibucto	167	170	162
St. Louis	15	228	57
Acadieville	12	109	29
Carleton	36	27	128
Totals,	679	1398	980

Mr. Legere's majority is, therefore, 418 over Mr. McInerney and 719 over Mr. Jardine, the latter, under the law forfeiting his deposit. All the candidates were avowed conservatives, Mr. McInerney having given in his adhesion to that party a short time before the election.

Provincial Appointments and Dismissals.

This week's Royal Gazette contains the following notices:

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of David Bartlett, as a coroner for the county of York.

James English to be removed from the office of labor act commissioner for the parish of Canterbury, in the county of York.

John R. Dunn to be a notary public.

R. Barry Smith and David Grant to be sitting magistrates for the city of Moncton, in the county of Westmorland.

Antoine Robichaud and Amand Daigle to be justices of the peace for the county of Kent.

John M. Smith, D. D. S., Benjamin H. Torrens, D. M. D. and Charles A. Murray, D. D. S., has been appointed scrutineers under the New Brunswick dental act, 1890.

WORSE THAN HANGING.

Kemmler's Horrible Death by Electricity.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Kemmler was executed by electricity at 6.48 this morning. His nerve was something wonderful. He never faltered. He directed the adjustment of himself in the chair and counselled the warden to moderation in order to secure perfect safety. The shock was given at 6.43.30 and was continued about 18 seconds. Two minutes after the current was cut off there was evidence of respiration. As soon as possible the current was returned; then cut off

AND AGAIN RESPIRATION WAS EVIDENT.

After a few moments saliva came from the mouth, the chest heaved and there was a wheezing in the throat. The shock was again put to the prisoner, who, the doctors remarked, was unconscious from the moment of the first shock. After a short time smoke appeared at the back—the flesh was burning. The spectacle was most trying. The man, the doctors said, suffered no pain, however. The warden says the voltage at the first shock was 1,800, which ran down to a point not named. After the third contact of four minutes Kemmler was declared dead. The warden's certificate of death was signed by all present, and the party broke up at 7.30, to meet at 8.15, when the body would be ready for an autopsy.

WHEN THE MASK WAS TAKEN OFF

Kemmler's face, his eyes were found half open, and his expression, while not natural, was placid and was not of a ghastly appearance.

Kemmler was brought into the execution room at 6.38 a. m. by Warden Durston, followed by Dr. Houghton and Chaplain Yates. He was dressed in a new suit and was by far the coolest man of the party. He sat down composedly in a chair beside the execution chair and was introduced to those present by the warden, who then announced that he had warned the convicted man that he must die, and asked Kemmler if he had anything to say. Kemmler spoke up without hesitation, as though he had prepared his remarks, and said: "Well, I wish everyone good luck in this world, and I think I am

GOING TO A GOOD PLACE,

and the papers has been saying lots of stuff that is not so. That is all I have to say." At the conclusion of this speech Kemmler removed his coat, calmly arranged his necktie and sat down in the electric chair as quietly as sitting down to dinner. The straps were adjusted around his body, arms fastened down and feet placed close to the legs of the chair. While this was being done, Kemmler repeatedly cautioned the warden "not to hurry and to be sure everything was all right." It was not through fear that Kemmler thus spoke, but rather through a certain pride in the exactness of the experiment. The head piece was clamped in place and the leather harness adjusted to his head and face. During this time Kemmler maintained the same unruffled demeanor and

TALKED CALMLY TO THE WARDEN

about the adjustment of the various parts of the electrical chair. The door leading into the room where the switches were arranged was partly open, a man standing in the door. Beyond him were two other men. Which of these was to touch the lever and make a connexion with the chair was not known, and, warden Durston says, never will be known. Everything was now in readiness, and at a signal from the warden, at 6.43.30, the electric current was turned on. There was a sudden convulsion of the form in the chair, a spasm went over it from head to foot, but it was confined by straps and springs that held it firmly, so that no limb or other portion of the body stirred more than the small fraction of an inch from its resting place. The twitching that the muscles of the face underwent gave for a moment an expression of pain, but

NO CRY ESCAPED FROM THE LIPS

which were free to move at will, and no sound came forth to suggest that consciousness lasted more than an infinitely small fraction of a second.

The body remained in this rigid position 17 seconds. There was no movement of the body beyond the first convulsion. At the expiration of 10 seconds the current was switched off. There was a slight relaxation of the body in the chair, but the straps held it so firmly that there was not a quarter of an inch variation in the position of any part of the frame. There was no question in the minds of any present that the form before them was lifeless. Preparations for the post mortem examination were being discussed when Dr. Bach suddenly noticed

A RED SPOT ON THE HAND

resting on the right arm of the chair and from which blood was dropping. Instantly the order was given to again turn on the current. The dynamo was almost at a stand still and although the engineer quickly responded to the command it was quick enough to anticipate the signs of what may or may not have been reviving consciousness. As the group of horror stricken witnesses stood helplessly by, all eyes fixed on the chair, Kemmler's lips began to drip saliva and in a moment more his chest moved and from his mouth came a heavy stertorous sound, quickening and increasing with every respiration. The wheezing sound was like a half groan which forced itself past the tightly closed lips and sounded through the still chamber with a ghastly distinctness. Some of the witnesses had to turn away from the sight, and one of them lay down faint and sick.

In 73 seconds after the order had been given for the second current the response came and the sound that had horrified the listeners about the chair was cut off sharply, as the body once more became rigid. The dynamo was run up to its highest speed, and again and again the full current of 2,000 volts was sent through the body in the chair. As the anxious group stood silently by it was seen that the body was burning and a pungent, sickening odor permeated the atmosphere. The current was again shut off and there was a relaxation of the body. Kemmler was dead.

WHAT THE DOCTORS HAVE TO SAY.

Dr. Spitzka says the scientific uncertainty of the new execution law leads him to believe that this method will not be adopted in other states, and that this will be the first and last electrical execution.

Dr. Shrady said: "The execution was brutal. It was worse than hanging although probably not so painful, but the failure to kill at the first application was barbarous."

Expert Huntley said: "No one can depict in words the apparent horrible sufferings of the man in the interval between the first and second applications of the electric current."

An examination of Kemmler's brain showed that it was hardened directly under the spot where the electric current came in contact with the skull. The blood at that spot was hardened, showing that the current had direct action on the brain.

In the autopsy on Kemmler's body the physicians found evidence of the effect of the electric current on the formation of the skull, blood and brain tissues, which satisfied them that paralysis of the brain was immediate, and all sensation instantly destroyed.

Edison, in an interview on the Kemmler execution, says in substance that the fault lies with the doctors in the method of the application of the current. Theoretically they were right in attacking the nerve centre of the body, but practically they were all at sea. Edison then proceeds to show (using as illustrations the many instances of immediate death by electric wires) that the current should have passed from one hand to another which would bring the heart into the circuit through the blood, causing instant death. "The trouble to my mind lies wholly in the application of the current to the victim's body—the working out of a doctor's theory in the force of plain demonstrations of experience."

Certain and serviceable kinds of dry goods will be found very cheap at Dever Bros. on Thursday, the 14th August.

A Sad Case.

For some years a Mr. Barrett, residing at Beaver Bank, has been suffering with consumption and has not been able to walk far. On Friday afternoon he took a walk to the barn situated some distance from the house and while there he took a weak turn. No person being near at hand he took a piece of paper and feebly wrote to his friends that he felt he was dying. He also wrote asking that he be buried by the Rev. Mr. Ellis at Sackville on the coming Saturday morning, and made other requests in reference to himself. He was missed from the house, and upon some members of the family going to the barn they found his lifeless body. In his hand he held the paper upon which he had written his last requests.—Halifax Herald.

The Moncton Scott Act Case.

On application of C. A. Steeves, judge Palmer on Tuesday granted a rule nisi, to set aside the judgment in the Armstrong Scott act case, the rule returnable next term. His honor, however, gave it as his opinion that the conviction was sound and should be sustained. Armstrong, it will be remembered, was convicted of counselling, aiding and abetting Stephen Ryan, of Moncton, to commit a violation of the Scott act by purchasing liquor from his bar-room, and was convicted and fined $50 in sitting magistrate Smith's court, an account of which was published in last week's HERALD.

Madawaska's Cyclone.

About 4.30 Monday afternoon a heavy thunder and hail storm, accompanied by a cyclone, did considerable damage in the parish of St. Ann's, Madawaska county. The cyclone covered a territory of about two miles in width, travelling from east to west, blowing down 31 buildings, as far as heard from, and affecting the line of telegraph leading into Edmundston. No deaths are as yet reported, but one boy by the name of Mushrall was badly injured. The damage to crops was very heavy, the hail in some instances cutting them level with the ground.

All dry good buyers would be wise to attend Dever Bros. sale on Thursday the 14th instant.

It Takes like Wildfire.

Thousands of voluntary compliments and recommendations are pouring in from all parts, declaring Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder much better than any other. All grocers sell it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Are you going to paint your house this summer? If you are, use the best

Paints.

They can be had in any quantity READY MIXED if you prefer them, or ground in oil in paste form. Cheap at

R. Chestnut & Sons

NEW BRUNSWICK

Railway - Company.

ALL RAIL LINE { TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect August 11th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; 10.30 a. m. for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.35, 8.45 a. m.; 4.45, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10, a.m.; 12.00 m., 6.26, p.m. McAdam Junction, 10.40, a. m.; 2.15, p m. Vanceboro, 10.20, a. m., St. Stephen, 7.50, 11.25 a. m. St. Andrews, 7.35, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.20 a. m., 1.10, 7.20 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

6.45 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

4.50 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen'l Supt.

YERXA & YERXA.

Here is Your Chance if You Buy a Can of

National Baking Powder

You Have a Chance to Get a

WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE FOR 50 CENTS.

ALSO GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL

GROCERIES.

YERXA & YERXA.

Notice of Sale.

To GEORGE MOORCRAFT, of Campbell Settlement, in the County of York, and all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1888, and made between the said George Moorcraft of the one part, and the undersigned, Agnes F. J. Shaw of the other part, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for York County, in Book G4 of Records on pages 462, 463, 464 and 465; there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, on the **sixth day of September next**, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeasterly angle of Lot Number Two on the northeast side of the Campbell Settlement Road (located to William H. Clark); thence running by the magnet north 40°, 30" east one hundred chains of four poles each; thence south 61° east ten chains and fifty links to Lot Number Four; thence south 40° and thirty minutes west one hundred chains to the Settlement Road, and thence along the same northwesterly ten chains (at right angles to the side lines) to the place of beginning, known as Lot Number Three, and containing one hundred acres; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1890.

AGNES E. SHAW, Mortgagee,

R. K. JONES, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

FOR SALE.

A HIGHLY desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising the property of Capt. W. C. Powys,

1070 Acres of Land,

and an Island Lot of 13 Acres,

With a large and handsome

FAMILY RESIDENCE

Delightfully situated on the River St. John, three miles above the City of Fredericton.

For full particulars apply to

WM. H. BOYCE, Estate Agent.

Queen St., Fredericton.

Carriage Bolts.

JUST RECEIVED:

5 CASES containing 10,500 Carriage Bolts and 9,000 Tire Bolts.

For sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

FOR SALE—A fine MOCKING BIRD. Splendid Singer. Apply at HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton, N. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Monday, 11th August next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Wednesday, 16th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent.* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 14th, 1890.

A FULL STOCK —OF— HAY

In Small Bundles.

Middlings, Bran,

Cracked Corn, Oats,

Green Head Lime,

Land Plaster,

Calcined Plaster

—AND—

SUPERPHOSPHATE,

NOW IN STORE AT

G. R. PERKINS',

Phœnix Square.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

JOBBING a specialty. Workmanship first-class. Prices satisfactory.

Fancy Tailoring!

JUST OPENED,

A Choice Line of

SUMMER CLOTHS

In All the Latest Patterns.

NOTE—I do not claim the Largest Stock in the City, but I do claim to

Sell First-class Goods at a Small Profit.

A visit to my Store, when you are in the City, will convince you of this fact.

JOSEPH WALKER,

Practical Tailor,

NEXT DOOR ABOVE W. H. VANWART'S GROCERY STORE,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

R. BLACKMER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

HAS IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF

WALTHAM WATCHES

in Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Silver Cases.

Fine Rolled Plate Chains, etc.

and everything usually found in a first-class jewelry store.

A FULL LINE OF

C L O C K S

Of the best makes.

SILVERWARE

In CASTORS, SPOONS, etc., of the Finest Quality.

ENGRAVING

On COFFIN PLATES, SPOONS, etc., neatly executed.

The Cheapest Place in the City for Fine Work and Fine Jewelry.

One Door Below the People's Bank

JUST RECEIVED —AT—

W. R. LOGAN'S

Grocery,

25 Boxes CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO.'S FANCY BISCUITS.

From THOS. LOWRY & SON, Toronto:

4 Bbls. Picnic Hams, 7 to 10 pounds each;
2 " Selected Hams, 10 to 15 pounds each;
1 Bbl. Large Bacon;
1 " Selected Bacon;
1 Crate Dried Beef.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

Large Stock—the Best Assortment and Cheapest all round Grocery for First-class Goods.

W. R. LOGAN.

GLOVES, &c. | Summer Underwear, | HOSIERY.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING FULL LINES OF

Gents' Balbrigan, Merino and Fine Wool Underwear,

Gents' Cotton, Merino, Cashmere and Wool Half Hose,

Gents' Kid Gloves, Gents' Nappatan, &c.

WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES.

Ladies' Cotton, Merino, Cashmere and Wool Underwear.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton Hose,

Ladies' and Misses' Sanitary Black Cotton Hose,

Ladies' and Misses' Lisle, Taffeto and Silk Gloves.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.

202 QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

Agents for the celebrated M. R. & A. DOLLAR SHIRT, and the New York Domestic Paper Patterns.

June 14th, 1890.

THOS. W. SMITH

HAS RECEIVED HIS LARGE STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Cloths, All of the Latest Designs and Finish,

—CONSISTING OF—

English, Scotch, and Canadian Tweeds,

German Suitings and French Trouserings,

Of the Best Qualities and Latest Patterns, which he is prepared to Make Up to Order at the Very Lowest Prices, and guarantee satisfaction.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—FOR—

Men, Youth's and Boy's,

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Hats { Fine Fur and Felt, Soft and Hard Hats, very cheap. { Hats

Gents' Fine Underclothing and Furnishing Goods

In Great Variety, SELLING at DECIDED BARGAINS.

WOOL taken in exchange for goods and the highest cash prices allowed.

BARGAINS! : : :

We are Selling these Goods at the following Reduction to Clear:

Lot No. 1, Ladies TAN COLOR SHOES, former price, $1.60, now $1.
Lot No. 2, Ladies TAN COLOR SHOES, former price, $1.25, now $1.
Lot No. 3, Ladies TAN COLOR SHOES, former price, $1.25, now 80 cts.
Lot No. 4, Ladies OLIVE COLOR SHOES, former price, $1.40, now $1.
Lot No. 5, Ladies CANVAS SHOES, former price, $1.25, now 75 cts.
Gents TAN COLOR CALF SHOES, former price, $2, now $1.50.
Boys TAN COLOR SHOES, former price, $1.30, now $1.
Mens and Boys WIGWAMS at less than cost to clear.

JUST THINK OF IT, Ladies India Kid Button Boots only $1.00.

A. LOTTIMER, 210 Queen St.

Notice of Sale.

To JOHN HARPER, formerly of Dumfries, in the County of York, and Sarah, his wife, and all others concerned.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and duly recorded in Book C4, pages 468, 469, 470 and 471 of York County Records, on the twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1886, made between John Harper, (then) of Dumfries, in the County of York, Farmer, and Sarah, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned, William Henry, of Prince William, in the said County, Farmer, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the interest now due on the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York aforesaid, on **Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, at twelve o'clock, noon**, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said mortgage as follows:

"ALL that tract of land lying and being in the said "Parish of Dumfries, in the County of York, "being the front two hundred acres of Lot Number "Four in Block Number Two in a plan of Sub "division of the "Saunders Property," so-called, "and abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say: "All that piece of land having a width across the "lot of sixty-five rods, more or less, and bounded on "the lower side by land owned by John Scott, "Senior, and on the upper side in part by the "Glebe lot, so-called, owned by John Thompson, "and in part by part of Lot Number Two in Block "Number Ten in the said Sub-division plan, and "running back from the shore of the River Saint "John as far as the Alma Road, so-called, the said "part or portion of the said Lot Number Four hereby "conveyed, containing as before mentioned, two "hundred acres, more or less." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

Dated this 6th day of May, A. D. 1890.

WILLIAM HENRY, Mortgagee.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Sol

POETRY.

OLD SONG REVISED.

I'm driving down the road, Mary,
Which used to see us two,
One summer, long ago, Mary,
The summer I loved you.
The stars shone bright, the sky was light,
The evenings were serene.
The fields close by, the grass — and I —
Were very fresh and green.

Your lips were ripe and red, Mary,
Your teeth were white as pearl,
You said a fellow ought to know
When he could kiss a girl.
I thought if this was so, Mary,
I'd try and see it through,
I kissed you, then and there, Mary,
And not one word from you!

We oft drove down this road, Mary,
Delightful evenings those!
The lines were wound around the whip,
The horse pursued his nose!
But then there came a breaking up,
One glorious summer day,
For you were flirting all the time —
I wasn't built that way.

I'm ninety dollars out, Mary,
For that gay summer through,
I guess I blew the money in
A-beaning 'round with you.
I learned a lesson from that time
Which peace of mind insures,
And I can paddle my canoe
If you can paddle yours.

The birds are singing gay, Mary,
The grass is green again,
The buds upon the trees are out,
Just like they blossomed then.
And spoony couples lally gag
The way they did before,
But I have had enough, Mary —
I don't want any more.

— J. B. SMILEY in Joliet News.

SELECT STORY.

THE PIONEERS.

By J. Fenimore Cooper

AUTHOR OF "THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS," "THE PATHFINDER," "HOMEWARD BOUND," ETC.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"Poor wretch! the mother that him bare,
If she had been in presence there,
In his wan face, and sunburt hair,
She had not known her child." — SCOTT.

It, diminished, in no degree, the effect produced by the conversation which passed between Judge Temple and the young hunter, that the former took the arm of his daughter and drew it through his own, when he advanced from the spot whither Richard had led him, to that where the youth was standing, leaning on his rifle, and contemplating the dead bird at his feet. The presence of Marmaduke did not interrupt the sports, which were resumed by loud and clamorous disputes concerning the conditions of a chance that involved the life of a bird of much inferior quality to the last. Leather-Stocking and Mohegan had alone drawn aside to their youthful companion; and, although in the immediate vicinity of such a throng, the following conversation was heard only by those who were interested in it:

"I have greatly injured you, Mr. Edwards," said the Judge; but the sudden and inexplicable start with which the person spoken to received this unexpected address, caused him to pause a moment. As no answer was given, and the strong emotion exhibited in the countenance of the youth gradually passed away, he continued: "But fortunately it is in some measure in my power to compensate you for what I have done. My kinsman, Richard Jones, has received an appointment that will, in future, deprive me of his assistance, and leave me, just now, destitute of one who might greatly aid me with his pen. Your manner, notwithstanding appearances, is a sufficient proof of your education, nor will thy shoulder suffer thee to labor, for some time to come." (Marmaduke insensibly relapsed into the language of the Friends as he grew warm.) "My doors are open to thee, my young friend, for in this infant country we harbor no suspicions; little offering to tempt the cupidity of the evil disposed. Become my assistant, for at least a season, and receive such compensation as thy services will deserve."

There was nothing in the manner or the offer of the Judge to justify the reluctance, amounting nearly to loathing, with which the youth listened to his speech; but after a powerful effort for self-command, he replied:

"I would serve you, sir, or any other man, for an honest support, for I do not affect to conceal that my necessities are very great, even beyond what appearances would indicate; but I am fearful that such new duties would interfere too much with more important business; so that I must decline your offer, and depend on my rifle, as before, for subsistence."

Richard here took occasion to whisper to the young lady, who had shrunk a little from the foreground of the picture

"This, you see, Cousin Bess, is the natural reluctance of a half-breed to leave the savage state. Their attachment to a wandering life is, I verily believe, unconquerable."

"It is a precarious life," observed Marmaduke, without hearing the sheriff's observation, "and one that brings more evils with it than present suffering. Trust me, young friend, my experience is greater than thine, when I tell thee, that the unsettled life of these hunters is of vast disadvantage for temporal purposes, and it totally removes one from the influence of more sacred things."

"No, no, Judge," interrupted the Leather-Stocking, who was hitherto unseen, or disregarded; "take him into your shanty in welcome, but tell him truth. I have lived in the woods for forty long years, and have spent five at a time without seeing the light of a clearing bigger than a window in the trees; and I should like to know where you'll find a man, in his sixty-eighth year, who can get an easier living, for all your betterments and your deer-laws; and, as for honesty, or doing what's right between man and man, I'll not turn my back to the longest-winded deacon on your Patent."

"Thou art an exception, Leather-Stocking," returned the Judge, nodding good-naturedly at the hunter; "for thou hast a temperance unusual in thy class, and a hardihood exceeding thy years. But this youth is made of materials too precious to be wasted in the forest. I entreat thee to join my family, if it be but till thy arm is healed. My daughter here, who is mistress of my dwelling, will tell thee that thou art welcome."

"Certainly," said Elizabeth, whose earnestness was a little checked by female reserve. "The unfortunate would be welcome at any time, but doubly so when we feel that we have occasioned the evil ourselves."

"Yes," said Richart, "and if you relish turkey, young man, there are plenty in the coops, and of the best kind, I can assure you."

Finding himself thus ably seconded, Marmaduke pushed his advantage to the utmost. He entered into a detail of the duties that would attend the situation, and circumstantially mentioned the reward, and all those points which are deemed of importance among men of business. The youth listened in extreme agitation. There was an evident contest in his feelings; at times he appeared to wish eagerly for the change, and then again the incomprehensible expression of disgust would cross his features, like a dark cloud obscuring a noonday sun.

The Indian, in whose manner the depression of self-abasement was most powerfully exhibited, listened to the offers of the Judge with an interest that interest that increased with each syllable. Gradually he drew nigher to the group; and when, with his keen glance, he detected the most marked evidence of yielding in the countenance of his young companion, he changed at once from his attitude and look of shame to the front of an Indian warrior, and moving, with great dignity, closer to the parties, he spoke:

"Listen to your father," he said; "his words are old. Let the Young Eagle and the Great Land Chief eat together; let them sleep, without fear, near each other. The children of Miquon love not blood: they are just, and will do right. The sun must rise and set often, before men can make one family; it is not the work of a day, but of many winters. The Mingoes and the Delawares are born enemies; their blood can never mix in the wigwam; it never will run in the same stream in the battle. What makes the brother of Miquon and the Young Eagle foes? They are of the same tribe; their fathers and mothers are one. Learn to wait, my son; you are a Delaware, and an Indian warrior knows how to be patient."

This figurative address seemed to have great weight with the young man, who gradually yielded to the representations of Marmaduke, and eventually consented to his proposal. It was, however, to be an experiment only; and, if either of the parties thought fit to rescind the engagement, it was left at his option so to do. The remarkable and ill-concealed reluctance of the youth to accept of an offer, which most men in his situation would consider as an unhoped-for elevation, occasioned no little surprise in those to whom he was a stranger; and it left a slight impression to his disadvantage. When the parties separated, they very naturally made the subject the topic of a conversation, which we shall relate; first commencing with the Judge, his daughter, and Richard, who were slowly pursuing the way back to the mansion-house.

"I have surely endeavored to remember the holy mandates of our Redeemer, when he bids us 'love them who despitefully use you,' in my intercourse with this incomprehensible boy," said Marmaduke. "Iknow not what there is in my dwelling to frighten a lad of his years, unless it may be thy presence and visage, Bess."

"No, no," said Richard, with great simplicity, "it is not Cousin Bess. But when did you ever know a half-breed, 'duke, who could bear civilization? For that matter, they are worse than the savages themselves! Did you notice how knock-kneed he stood, Elizabeth, and what a wild look he had in his eyes?"

"I heeded not his eyes, nor his knees, which would be all the better for a little humbling. Really, my dear sir, I think you did exercise the Christian virtue of patience to the utmost. I was disgusted with his airs, long before he consented to make one of our family. Truly we are much honored by the association! In what apartment is he to be placed, sir; and at what table is he to receive his nectar and ambrosia?"

"With Benjamin and Remarkable," interrupted Mr. Jones; "you surely would not make the youth eat with the blacks! He is part Indian, it is true; but the natives hold the negroes in great contempt. No, no; he would starve before he would break a crust with the negroes."

"I am but too happy, Dickon, to tempt him to eat with ourselves," said Marmaduke, "to think of offering even the indignity you propose."

"Then, sir," said Elizabeth, with an air that was slightly affected, as if submitting to her father's orders in opposition to her own will, "it is your pleasure that he be a gentleman."

"Certainly; he is to fill the station of one. Let him receive the treatment that is due to his place, until we find him unworthy of it."

"Well, well, 'duke," cried the sheriff, "you will find it no easy matter to make a gentleman of him. The old proverb says that 'it takes three generations to make a gentleman.' There was my father whom everybody knew; my grandfather was an M. D., and his father a D. D.; and his father came from England, I never could come at the truth of his origin; but he was either a great merchant in London, or a great country lawyer, or the youngest son of a bishop."

"Here is a true American genealogy for you," said Marmaduke, laughing. "It does very well till you get across the water, where, as everything is obscure, it is certain to deal in the superlative. You are sure that your English progenitor was great, Dickon, whatever his profession might have been?"

"To be sure I am," returned the other. "I have heard my old aunt talk of him by the month. We are of a good family, Judge Temple, and have never filled any but honorable stations in life."

"I marvel that you should be satisfied with so scanty a provision of gentility in the olden time, Dickon. Most of the American genealogists commence their traditions, like the stories for children, with three brothers, taking especial care that one of the triumvirate shall be the progenitor of any of the same name who may happen to be better furnished with worldly gear than themselves. But, here, all are equal who know how to conduct themselves with propriety; and Oliver Edwards comes into my family on a footing with both the high sheriff and the judge."

"Well, 'duke, I call this democracy, not republicanism; but I say nothing; only let him keep within the law, or I shall show him that the freedom of even this country is under wholesome restraint."

"Surely, Dickon, you will not execute till I condemn! But what says Bess to the new inmate? We must pay a deference to the ladies in this matter, after all."

"Oh, sir!" returned Elizabeth, "I believe I am much like a certain Judge Temple in this particular — not easily to be turned from my opinion. But, to be serious, although I must think the introduction of a demi-savage into the family a somewhat startling event, whomsoever you think proper to countenance may be sure of my respect."

The Judge drew her arm more closely in his own and smiled, while Richard led the way through the gate of the little court-yard in the rear of the dwelling, dealing out his ambiguous warnings with his accustomed loquacity.

On the other hand, the foresters — for the three hunters, notwithstanding their difference in character, well deserved this common name — pursued their course along the skirts of the village in silence. It was not until they had reached the lake, and were moving over its frozen surface toward the foot of the mountain, where the hut stood, that the youth exclaimed:

"Who could have foreseen this a month since! I have consented to serve Marmaduke Temple — to be an inmate in the dwelling of the greatest enemy of my race; yet what better could I do? The servitude cannot be long; and, when the motive for submitting to it ceases to exist, I will shake it off, like the dust from my feet."

"Is he a Mingo, that you will call him enemy?" said Mohegan. "The Delaware warrior sits still, and waits the time of the Great Spirit. He is no woman, to cry out like a child."

"Well, I'm mistrustful, John," said Leather-Stocking, in whose air there had been, during the whole business, a strong expression of doubt and uncertainty. "They say that there's new laws in the land, and I'm sartin that there's new ways in the mountains. One hardly knows the lakes and streams, they've altered the country so much. I must say I'm mistrustful of such smooth speakers; for I've known the whites talk fair when they wanted the Indian lands most. This I will say, though I'm a white myself, and was born nigh York, and of honest parents, too."

"I will submit," said the youth; "I will forget who I am. Cease to remember, old Mohegan, that I am the descendant of a Delaware chief, who once was master of these noble hills, these beautiful vales, and of this water, over which we tread.

CHAPTER XIX.

The close of Christmas-day, A. D. 1793, was tempestuous, but comparatively warm. When darkness had again hid the objects in the village from the gaze of Elizabeth, she turned from the window, where she had remained while the least vestige of light lingered over the tops of the dark pines, with a curiosity that was rather excited than appeased by the passing glimpses of woodland scenery that she had caught during the day.

With her arm locked in that of Miss Grant, the young mistress of the mansion walked slowly up and down the hall, musing on scenes that were rapidly recurring to her memory, and possibly dwelling, at times, in the sanctuary of her thoughts, on the strange occurrences that had led to the introduction to her father's family, of one whose manners so singularly contradicted the inferences to be drawn from his position.

The eyes of the gentlemen, who were yet seated around the rich wines of Judge Temple, frequently wandered from the table, that was placed at one end of the hall, to the forms that were silently moving over its length. Much mirth, and that, at times, of a boisterous kind, proceeded from the mouth of Richard; but Major Hartmann was not yet excited to his pitch of merriment, and Marmaduke respected the presence of his clerical guest too much to indulge in even the innocent humor that formed no small ingredient in his character.

The appearance of Benjamin, staggering under the burden of an armful of wood was the first interruption to the scene.

"How now, Master Pump!" roared the newly appointed sheriff; "is there not warmth enough in 'duke's best Maderia to keep up the animal heat through this thaw? Remember, old boy, that the Judge is particular with his beech and maple, beginning to dread already a scarcity of the precious articles. Ha! ha! ha! 'duke, you are a good warm-hearted relation, I will own, as in duty bound, but you have some queer notions about you, after all. 'Come, let us be jolly, and cast away folly.'"

The notes gradually sank into a hum, while the major-domo threw down his load, and, turning to his interrogator with an air of earnestness, replied:

"Why, look you, Squire Dickon, mayhap there's a warm latitude round about the table there, thof it's not the stuff to raise the heat in my body, neither; the raal Jamaiky being the only thing to do that, besides good wood, or some such matter as Newcastle coal. But, if I know anything of the weather, d'ye see, it's time to be getting all snug, and for putting the ports in and stirring the fires a bit. Mayhap I've not followed the seas twenty-seven years, and lived another seven in these woods, for nothing, gemmen."

"Why, does it bid fair for a change in the weather, Benjamin?" inquired the master of the house.

"There's a shift of wind, your honor," returned the steward; "and when there's a shift of wind, yon may look for a change in this here climate." The wind has been all day at the south, and now there's a lull, as if the last blast was out of the bellows; and there's a streak along the mountains, to the north'ard, that, just now, wasn't wider than the bigness of your hand, and then the clouds drive afore it as you'd brail a mainsail, and the stars are heaving in sight, like so many lights and beacons, put there to warn us to pile on the wood; and, if so be that I'm a judge of weather, its getting to be time to build on a fire; or you'll have half of them their porter bottles, and them dimmy-johns of wine, in the locker here, breaking with the frost, afore the morning watch is called."

"Thou art a prudent sentinel," said the Judge. "Act thy pleasure with the forests, for this night at least."

Benjamin did as he was ordered; nor had two hours elapsed, before the prudence of his precautions became very visible. The south wind had, indeed, blown itself out, and it was succeeded by the calmness that usually gave warning of a serious change in the weather. Long before the family retired to rest, the cold had become cuttingly severe; and when Monsieur Le Quoi sallied forth under a bright moon, to seek his own abode, he was compelled to beg a blanket, in which he might envelope his form, in addition to the numerous garments that his sagacity had provided for the occasion. The divine and his daughter remained as inmates of the mansion house during the night, and the excess of last night's merriment induced the gentlemen to make an early retreat to their several apartments. Long before midnight, the whole family were invisible.

Elizabeth and her friend had not yet lost their senses in sleep, and the howlings of the northwest wind were heard around the buildings, and brought with them that exquisite sense of comfort that is ever excited under such circumstances, in an apartment where the fire has not yet ceased to glimmer, and curtains, and shutteers, and feathers, unite to preserve the desired temperature. Once, just as her eyes had opened, apparently in the last stage of drowsiness, the roaring winds brought with them a long and plaintive howl, that seemed too wild for a dog, and yet resembled his vigilance, and gives sweetness and solemnity to its charms. The form of Louisa Grant instinctively pressed nearer to that of the young heiress, who, finding her companion was yet awake, said, in a low tone, as if afraid to break a charm with her voice:

"Those distant cries are plaintive, and even beautiful. Can they be the hounds from the hut of Leather-Stocking?"

"They are wolves, who have ventured from the mountain, on the lake," whispered Louisa, "and who are only kept from the village by the lights. One night, since we have been here hunger drove them to our very door. Oh, what a dreadful night it was! But the riches of Judge Temple have given him too many safeguards, to leave room for fear in this house."

"The enterprise of Judge Temple is taming the very forests!" exclaimed Elizabeth, throwing off the covering, and partly raising in the bed. "How rapidly is civilization treading on the foot of Nature!" she continued, as her eye glanced over, not only the comforts, but the luxuries of her apartment, and her ear again listened to the distant, but often repeated howls from the lake. Finding, however, that the timidity of her companion rendered the sounds painful to her. Elizabeth resumed her place, and soon forgot the changes in the country, with those in her own condition, in a deep sleep.

The following morning, the noise of the female servant, who entered the apartment to light the fire, awoke the females. They arose, and finished the slight preparations of their toilets in a clear, cold atmosphere that penetrated through all the defences of even Miss Temple's warm room. When Elizabeth was attired, she approached a window and drew its curtain and throwing open its shutters, she endeavored to look abroad on the village and the lake. But a thick covering of the frost on the glass, while it admitted the light, shut out the view. She raised the sash, and then, indeed, a glorious scene met her delighted eye.

TO BE CONTINUED.

LORD BOYLE AT HOME.

Arrival at Liverpool on the Teutonic — An Interview.

Among the passengers on the steamer Teutonic which arrived at Liverpool recently, was Viscount Boyle, the missing heir to the earldom of Shannon, a small-sized modest-looking young man, with decidedly the manners of the far west about him. The passengers found him to be an affable fellow. He went by the name of Mr. Boyle, and no one ever dreamed that he was the long missing Viscount Boyle. A rumor spread on the ship two days out that a live lord was on board, but Boyle guarded his secret well. "I have no romantic story to tell," he said to a correspondent who met him at the tender. "I have simply come home to take possession of the family estates and to assume my duties as a British peer. I first learned of my father's death in an old copy of the San Francisco Chronicle which I picked up by chance in a hotel in Seattle, where I had gone to sell some horses. I had been running a small stock ranch 100 miles from Boise City, and was surprised to find my brother advertising for me. I wrote him in England, but he had gone to New York again, and the letter was forwarded to him there. He wired me as soon as he could to arrange my affairs and come to New York and meet him. I did not remain in New York seven hours."

"But why did you not write to your relatives or make your whereabouts known through all these years?"

"Well, there really is no good reason. I always was a poor correspondent. I intended to write every week, but I always put it off."

HIS STORY IN BRIEF.

In brief, Lord Boyle's story as he gives it is that he went to America in 1882 to start a stock farm in Canada. He was a member of the Dominion parliament (?) for Fort McLeod. His brother, the same one who was advertising for him, was there in the same business and at the same time. Early in 1887 his younger brother tired of stock raising and went home, but Lord Boyle determined to try his luck again in another part of the country. He first went to Tacoma and finally bought a few horses near Boise City. Here he went under the name of Boyle, always taking pains to conceal his title. He settled there three years. He never heard or wrote to any friends or relatives, and never read any newspapers. Three times in three years he journeyed to Seattle to sell horses. It was on his last visit that he picked up a newspaper advertising for himself. "My brother showed me newspaper clippings, said Boyle, "saying I had been seen in Alaska and that some United States marshal claims to have seen me there. This is not true; I never was within 1,000 miles of Alaska; I know nothing of the reports presuming me to be murdered; I never dreamed that my family was advertising for me."

Lord Boyle repeated several times that he had no ulterior motives in concealing his whereabouts. He had no quarrel with his family or alliances by marriage or otherwise which made his seclusion desirable. He simply took a notion to keep quiet for a time and did so.

Lord Boyle's brother, who listened to the conversation, confirmed this "If he had any serious reason for hiding himself," said his brother, "I have not found it out yet and he has not told me."

"Why did you omit his title when you booked his name for sailing?"

"To avoid publicity and being obliged to answer questions," was the answer.

Lord Boyle said that, though he knew nothing about New York or down east, he liked the far west and intended going back some time.

AN ENGLISH M. P. ON BLAINE.

Staveley Hill M. P., of London, Eng., was in Toronto on Saturday. He is on his way back from the Pacific coast. To a reporter he said: "My mission is purely for private information and in no sense official. At the Pacific coast I enquired most carefully into the circumstances of the seizures of Canadian sealing vessels by American ships, and also into the habits of the seals in order that I may be prepared to engage with greater confidence in the discussions which must ensue in the English House of Commons. So far as the diplomatic questions are concerned, I am satisfied that there is not a flaw in England's claim to have Behring Sea considered an open sea. There is absolutely nothing in Mr. Blaine's letters but sophistry. I could convince you if I had time that the sea has never been considered a closed sea, even when Russia owned both sides and that the present contention of the United States is simply ridiculous. As to Canada's position there is a very manifest desire in diplomatic circles that she shall be fully represented at every conference, and that nothing be done without her judgment. I may say, generally, that so far as I can learn England is going to take a strong stand in this matter. Our position is a sound one, not only as against the seizures of the United States but as against the seizures by the Russians in 1888. You will remember that the Americans made seizures in 1886 and 1887, but in the following year they made no seizures. The Alaska Company, finding that they were not upheld by the United States, applied to the Russian intendant of Commander Island, and under his orders the Arannali was seized. In 1889, the United States Goverment resumed their policy of 1886-7. This year, however, they seem to have reverted to their policy of 1888, and have made no seizures. I believe we have good ground for claiming recompense for injury done by both the American and Russian Governments. I believe that it is Britain's intention, if other seizures are made, to resent these seizures." Mr. Hill visited British Columbia with the express purpose of informing himself of the actual state of affairs in relation to the Behring Sea question in order that he might know what position to take as a member of the Imperial Parliament. The feeling in British Columbia, Mr. Hill says, is very intense, the people being unable to see why they should not be allowed the free and peaceable exercise of their rights. There were now six British war vessels on the Pacific coast under Admiral Hotham's flag, a force quite strong enough to meet any emergency.

ICE WATER DOCTORS DISAGREE.

A celebrated physician says "All ice water drinking is bad." also that "a severe blow upon the body just over the solar plexux," (which in good United States language means an important portion of the nervous system located just back of the stomach,) "will cause almost instant death" and he further says "the sudden shock caused by a deluge of ice water into the stomach has exactly the same effect upon the solar plexus as the blow, and may cause sudden death by its action upon it and through that on the heart." Another equally celebrated physician, "Any diction which unqualifiedly say that cold drinks are bad and hot drinks are good must be absurd" and further "cold water stimulates gastric secretion; therefore do not smile at your friend because he thinks a half a glass of ice water before eating gives him an appetite and helps his digestion." In continuation we will say, drinking ice water in copious draughts when over-heated is injurious, if not dangerous, that is undeniable. But that the free drinking of water in some form in hot weather must be avoided, is deniable, and is one of the greatest popular errors extant. When a person is perspiring freely, a vast amount of water is drawn from the body, which must be resupplied, or great injury is being done the physical health, and the foundation of some of the worst forms of kidney disease is being slowly but surely laid. Do not drink ice cold water, but pure cool water, a little lemon-on-juice will improve its effectiveness. Plain soda water with a little acid is also excellent in hot weather. If from drinking too much ice water you have stomach cramps, or are "water-logged" as it is called, or are attacked with cholera morbus, summer complaints, diarrhœa or dysentry, do not resort to alcholic stilumating drinks, which irritate rather than allay the inflamation which has caused the trouble, but adopt the practice of taking daily just before retiring, during July and August, one teaspoonful of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in a little sweetened water, which will prevent all such attacks and ill effects from ice water. In fact a little pamphlet sent free to any one by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., contains a vast amount of information about treating those summer troubles with that good old household remedy.

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"I have had a delightful evening," he said, as he took his hat and rose to go. "May I call again?" "I shall be glad to see you," she replied with a blush. As he walked out into the hall he saw in the mirror of the hat-rack a reflection of the roughish girl slyly throwing a kiss at him, and he turned back. "I must have that in the original package," he whispered. He was a Kansas young man and he got it.

He could support her. — "Mary, I love you deeply. Will you be my wife?" "I don't know, George. Can you support me?" "I think so. You have a little something, haven't you?" "I have $1,800 a year." "Why, then, it's perfectly easy. I am sure we can live on $2,000 a year."

Nix's Mate is the name of a submerged island in Boston harbor upon which an obelisk was raised some years ago. It is said that Nix's Mate was the name of a sailor who was hanged for piracy upon the spot which afterwards took his name nearly 300 years since, notwithstanding his strong protestations of innocence. He predicted that the island would sink within a year if he was, as he claimed, unjustly murdered by the law. Within a short period many feet of water were rolling over Nix's Mate.

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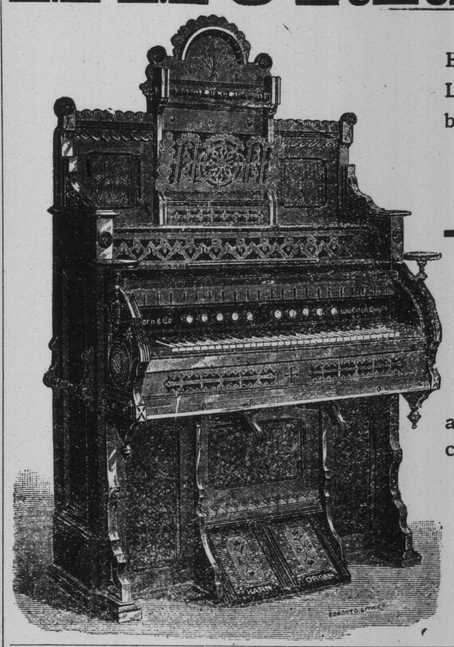

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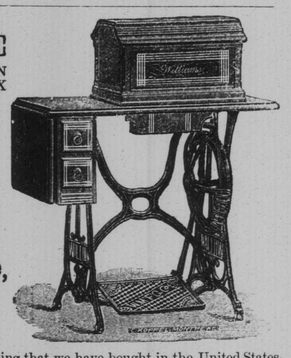

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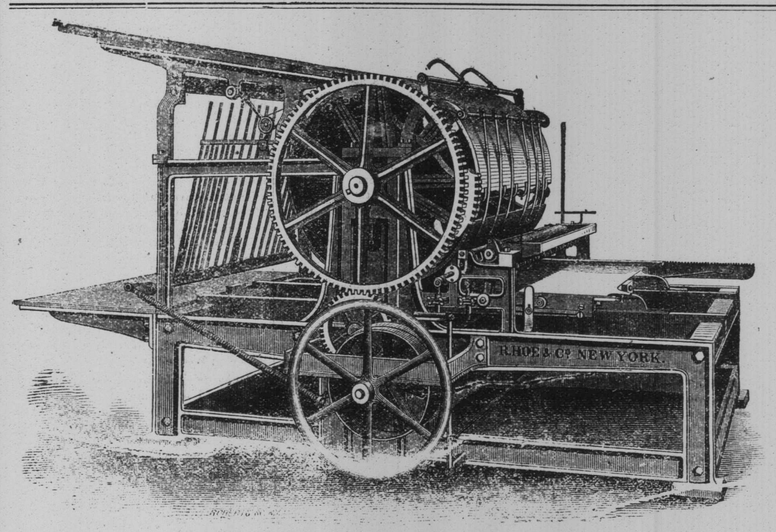
which took the First Prize Gold Medal over all others at the Paris Exhibition.

ROOM PAPER — We have much pleasure in stating that we have bought in the United States, before the rise in Wall Papers, 1700 Rolls, and will be in a position very shortly to show the BEST ASSORTMENT of WALL PAPERS to be had anywhere, in Brown and White, Blacks, Gilts, Granites, Engrain and fine Gold Papers, with Borders to match; and we will offer them at prices never known in this City.
BROWNS FROM 5 CENTS UPWARDS; WHITES FROM 8 CENTS UPWARDS; GILTS FROM 20 CENTS UPWARDS.
Call and see the Stock and Prices. To arrive this week from Montreal, 8000 Rolls (cheap) Wholesale or Retail.
McMURRAY & CO.



THE HERALD
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Corner Queen and Regent Streets,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

G. T. WHELPLEY.
JUST RECEIVED,
500 Bushel TIMOTHY SEED,
1 Ton CLOVER FEED,
SEED OATS, FEEDING OATS.
ALWAYS IN STOCK:
Flour, Cornmeal, Pork, &c.
A FRESH LOT OF
Christie, Brown & Co.'s BISCUIT,
SOCIAL TEA BISCUIT,
SODA BISCUIT in 2 and 3 lb. Boxes,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MACCAROONS, &c.
TO ARRIVE,
3 Cars Ontario Seed Oats,
1 Car Bran and Middlings.
G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON.

WANTED
RELIABLE PUSHING MEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. Complete assortment. Splendid opportunity offered for Spring work. My Salesmen have good success, many selling from $100 to $200 per week. Send for Proof and Testimonials. A good pushing man wanted here at once. Liberal Terms, and the best goods in the market. Write, R. G. CLYNE, Nurseryman, Perth, Ont.

JUST ARRIVED,
ONE CAR
PRESSED HAY,
Bradley Superphosphate,
Seed Wheat and Barley,
LAND PLASTER.
ALSO,
GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS.
TO ARRIVE:
2 Cars SEED OATS,
1 Car MIDDLINGS and BRAN.
Green Head Lime
Always on hand at THE PHŒNIX SQUARE FEED STORE.
G. R. PERKINS.

NOTICE.
ALWAYS IN STOCK:
HAY, OATS, STRAW, BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS, CRACKED CORN, COTTON SEED AND OIL CAKE MEAL, LIME, LAND AND CALCINED PLASTER.
Hard and Soft House Coal.
Best Old Mine Sydney and Grand Lake Blacksmith Coal.
SEED BUCKWHEAT, SEED WHEAT,
" OATS, " PEAS,
" BARLEY, " CORN.
ALSO,
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,
all CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.
Office and Warehouse: Campbell St., above City Hall.
JAS. TIBBITS.

Fresh GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received his usual large supply of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds for the Season of 1890 imported direct from the now celebrated house STEELE BROS., Toronto, whose seeds gave such universal satisfaction last season.
At the meeting of the Farmers' Convention held in this City during the past winter, the President in the course of his remarks said that the Seeds grown by the Steele Brothers Co. of Toronto, were better adapted to the soil and climate of New Brunswick than any other.
ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES OF
Beans, Peas, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions,
and all small Seeds, either in bulk or in packages — Wholesale and Retail.
My Onion Seed for this year is the finest I ever imported.
Yellow Dutch Onion Sets.
Special discount given to Agricultural Societies and Country Dealers.
REMEMBER THE OLD STAND.
GEO. H. DAVIS,
Druggist and Seedsman
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STS.
FREDERICTON.

HARRY WILKES, 1896.
THE Standard-Bred Stallion, Harry Wilkes, 1896, will stand during the
SEASON OF 1890
— AT THE —
Government Stables in Fredericton.
TERMS: $35 for the Season; $10 to be paid at the time of Booking, the Balance at the Time of Service.
Mares coming from a distance of twenty miles and upwards will be kept for three weeks without charge. Mares will be at owner's risk at all times.
Harry Wilkes, 1896 (sire of Rosalind Wilkes, 2.14¼) by George Wilkes, 519; dam Belle Rice by Whitehall, by North American.
CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Secretary for Agriculture.
Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, 31st March, 1890.